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COMMITTEE DELAY MAY DEFER ACTION ON BREWERY FUND

Hearings Postponed in Absence
of United States Senators
Who Are Investigating—Lack
of Enthusiasm Seen as Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The pending investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee acting under authority of the Jones resolution charging brewers in the United States with illegal and corrupt practices, and with disloyal sympathies, is threatened with delay. When the committee met on Wednesday morning there were only three members present, Senator Overman, chairman, and Senators Nelson and Wolcott. Senator King is absent for a few days, and Senator Sterling is campaigning in North Dakota. In the absence of two of the members, it was deemed advisable to postpone the hearings.

The fact of the matter is that the subcommittee does not seem to have entered into the investigation with the enthusiasm that might be expected in view of the seriousness of the charges made against certain interests and certain publications. It is known that certain officials have disapproved of the action of A. Mitchell Palmer, an property custodian, with regard to the disclosures about The Washington Times. Senator Overman, despite the terms of the resolution, has consistently declared that the scope of the investigation could not be decided until the committee had examined the documents in the possession of the alien property custodian and in the hands of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Palmer has submitted the documents on which he based his charges, and these were ordered to be formally introduced into the record of the subcommittee on Wednesday, and marked confidential. The Attorney-General informed the subcommittee that the mass of material which he was requested to submit was so large that it would be necessary to go through it and see what part of it could be released consistently with the public interest. The documents referred to would fill several barrels, and, on a motion by Senator Nelson, it was recommended that this mass of material should be investigated by some competent person and the briefs of his findings filed with the committee.

The selection of the man to do this work is considered of the utmost importance. It has been intimated, from time to time, that the publication of these documents would involve the names of many men who are now high in public life. It is considered possible that this may be one reason why the Attorney-General is, apparently, somewhat averse to handing the documents over.

In view of the hesitation manifested by Senator Overman over the scope of the investigation, Wayne P. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, recommended, on Wednesday, that Senator Jones, the author of the resolution, be called before the subcommittee to state the case as he sees it. Senator Jones declared recently that the resolution speaks for itself, and calls for a "searching investigation of the activities of the brewer over an extended period of time." His appearance before the subcommittee, however, will be of great importance, as he is expected to give specific instances regarding the general charges which he has made.

On the motion of Senator Overman, there was inserted in the record the letter written by Arthur Brisbane, asking that he be heard. There was placed in the record at the same time a series of editorials by Mr. Brisbane, intended, apparently, to show his loyalty to the war issues. Side by side with these there was put in the record a series of editorials written by Mr. Brisbane in the Hearst papers and submitted by The New York Tribune to various senators. It is quite possible that the apparent differences in point of view presented in these two series are capable of reconciliation.

Little has been said about the purchase of The Chicago Herald by William Randolph Hearst. The statement has been published, however, that nine Washington Times checks of \$50,000 each were given in part payment for The Herald. That this was so, Mr. Hearst has denied, but it is alleged that the checks were received by Levi Mayer, a well-known attorney of Chicago, part owner of The Herald and counsel for the former owners. Mr. Mayer may be summoned before the subcommittee, as it is believed he ought to be because of some known facts and allegations. Although The Washington Times was making money, it is considered quite impossible that so much money would be available from the resources of the paper in such a short time after its being bought by its present owner or owners.

While Mr. Brisbane admits that he received financial assistance from the brewers, he stoutly denies any connection with people of German sympathies. Individuals holding high office in Washington who would readily see the investigation postponed until after the elections, in any case do not feel kindly toward Mr. Palmer. The facts in the case, however, are these: Mr. Palmer is in charge of

ORDER IN IRELAND AGAINST FIREARMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Commander-in-Chief in Ireland has prohibited the carrying, having or keeping of firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosives throughout Ireland in consequence of raids of lawless men in which these articles have been seized, for any purpose prejudicial to public safety. The order takes effect from Oct. 3, and does not apply to members of His Majesty's forces, the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Dublin police or anyone holding a permit issued by competent naval or military authority.

KAISER WILHELM AND MASONIC BODY

Attempts to Use Organization for
Peace Propaganda Vigorously
Condemned by Supreme Council
of Southern Jurisdiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Masonic representatives at a special session of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States in a meeting at the Scottish Rite Cathedral here, unanimously condemned an attempt of the German Kaiser to use the Masonic order for German peace propaganda.

George F. Moore of Washington, D. C., sovereign grand commander, called the representatives' attention to a statement that has been made by the press of Eastern cities to the German peace efforts and the alleged efforts of the Kaiser to use the Masonic order in an effort to strengthen the peace offensive. In his call for the meeting Commander Moore stated:

"Our Supreme Council is now the oldest body of that rank in the world and is termed 'Mother Council of the World.' There are no lodges of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in any country which is allied with the Central or Teutonic Powers in the great war now raging in Europe.

"Within the past few days several daily newspapers contained a statement that the Emperor of Germany is a Freemason. It was stated by a correspondent that a congress was convened at the instance of the Kaiser for the purpose of organizing some concerted action by the Freemasons of the Central Powers in the direction of the Freemasons of the Entente countries, with a view to peace propaganda.

"The true Freemasons of the United States do not desire to aid in bringing about any kind of peace except such a one as shall meet the full approval of the government of the United States, and shall be in accord with the principles laid down by President Wilson in discussing the subject. Nor will Freemasons consent to become propagandists of any ideas which are contrary to the fundamental principles on which our government is founded, for these principles are identical with Freemasonry."

Before adjournment, the council unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this, the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the United States, in special session assembled, pledges itself unreservedly to the principles announced by the President of the United States as the only basis upon which our country will consent to the restoration of peace. There can be no peace worthy of the name unless it be permanent. Any agreement between the warring nations which would mean but a temporary cessation of hostilities must be deprecated. Military despotism must be crushed and obliterated, and the peoples of the world have full assurance that they are forever relieved of that unhappy ambition which brought on the present war and which looked to universal dominion throughout the world. We condemn any and all movements and propaganda which mean peace on any other terms or conditions than those announced by our President. The blood shed for liberty and the rights of humanity in this terrible war must not be shed in vain."

AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA ON OPIUM ISSUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Thursday)—An American note has been received by the Chinese Government expressing regret at sanction having been given, recently, for the purchase of opium stocks and the disposal of the same in contravention of the purpose of the Hague treaty. The note expresses the hope that China may see her way to the canceling of the purchase. Similar representations are expected from Great Britain.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the British shipbuilding output for September totaled 144,779 gross tons.

VIENNA FINDS THE POSITION DIFFICULT

Crown Council Meets to Discuss
Results of Bulgarian Armistice
—Turkey Recovering From
First Surprise at the News

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The sole comment on the situation so far available from Turkey is a Constantinople telegram via Berlin stating that the Ottoman nation has stood with dignity the test to which it was subjected by the news from Bulgaria. The first surprise was followed by calm composure, especially on the receipt of the news of the Austro-German troops' arrival in Bulgaria. The message adds that the papers unanimously declare that the Austro-German troops will above all maintain communication between Turkey and her allies.

Meanwhile a Budapest message states that the Crown Council in Vienna on Saturday discussed all matters concerning the monarchy's well defined interests, and adds that although the military measures that have become necessary to guarantee effective defense have been taken, the government is still striving, in agreement with Germany, to conclude at the first possible moment a peace that will absolutely preserve the monarchy's territorial integrity. The message adds that although Bulgaria's action has rendered the monarchy's situation extremely difficult, authoritative circles emphatically declare that there is no reason for faint-heartedness or despondency.

Swiss Cables

Warning Issued Against Reports on
Risings Against Austro-Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On inquiry in authoritative Serbian quarters in London today The Christian Science Monitor European bureau learns that the reports emanating from Switzerland as to risings against the Austro-Germans in the occupied districts of Montenegro and Serbia, and of the existence in the mountain regions there of bands of armed and organized insurgents, should be received with reserve, especially in view of the possibility of Austrian intrigue.

Obviously such reports might furnish an excuse for the occupying powers to wreak their vengeance afresh on the population of the occupied territories.

Demands on Bulgaria

Serbia and Greece Announce Their
Peace Requirements

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Serbia and Greece on Wednesday announced their peace demands on Bulgaria. They are: 1. Reparation for all damages in occupied territory; 2. Abandonment of all plans for domination of the Balkans; 3. Guarantees that Greeks living on Bulgarian territory shall not be exterminated.

The terms outlined in an official statement issued at the Greek legation by Minister Roussois, apply to the conditions of the peace settlement to be insisted upon at the general peace table.

Bulgaria, Minister Roussois said, speaking for both governments, shall be prevented from designs looking to supremacy in the Balkans.

Serbian Government's Plans

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—"In a short time the Serbian Government will return to its old capital at Uskub," declares Mr. Nikola Paschitch, former Serbian Premier and representative of that country in the Inter-allied War Council. "We entertain no spirit of revenge, although we have suffered much from the Bulgarians and Austrians. We wish to make our country the promised land for which the Yugoslavs, who had been under the domination and tyranny of the Hapsburgs for so long, have been sighing."

"The only wish of the Serbians is to return to their homes and resume life under normal and democratic conditions. We do not wish for additions to our territory by conquest, but desire to be left in peace," said Dr. M. R. Vesnich, Serbian Minister to France, today.

"We shall need the help of our great Allies, especially America. I am sure America will not withhold assistance. While I was in America, President Wilson received me at the White House and said: 'You may rest assured, my dear Minister, that the hearts of all Americans, their President not for a single instant separated from them in the same feeling, have been with the Serbians from the very moment the atrocious ultimatum was sent by the Austrian Government. The neutrality imposed by our national duty had no influence upon the judgment of the honest citizens of this democracy.'"

"One nation alone might fear the foundation of a great Jugo-Slav-Slovak-Croat and Serbian power in the Balkans. That nation is Germany. That should be another reason why the Allies should make an effort to

THE GREEK ARMY'S EXCELLENT WORK

Allied Commander in Macedonia
Reports Wonderful Fighting
Qualities of Greek Forces

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—A well authenticated report has reached here containing an ordre du jour of General Franchet d'Esperey, commander-in-chief of the allied armies in Macedonia, covering the operations prior to the signing of the armistice, which reads:

"The Greek troops have proved once more their wonderful qualities in fighting, and have conquered the narrow passes leading into the valley of the Brestka, continuing their onslaught on the northern part.

"They have stormed in a few hours the heights of Piskartza and have overtaken some Bulgarian divisions endeavoring to halt their march. In one spot alone they captured three batteries of heavy artillery and considerable booty.

"In the region of Strumitza, in co-operation with the British, the Greeks are pressing back the Bulgarians, who in their retreat, are burning and destroying all the supplies existing in that valley.

"Greek troops, in cooperation with the British, are advancing on the left. The Greeks, who continue to press the enemy, have occupied the important height of Mount Beles.

"On receipt of an order from general headquarters announcing the signature of the armistice, the fighting ceased."

DISLOYALIST NAMED IN MASSES CASE

Former Captain in United States
Army, a German Sympathizer
and at Present in Jail, Brought
Into the Paper's New Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The name of David A. Henkes, a former captain in the American Army, now serving a 25 years' sentence for disloyalty, and a German sympathizer who had connections with Count von Bernstorff, has been brought into the new trial of the editors of the magazine called The Masses. It has been shown that Henkes, an Indiana man, whose father was born in Germany, did not want to fight his German relatives and was not in sympathy with the cause of the United States in the war. Henkes, in May, 1917, wrote to The Masses, renewing his subscription to that "excellent paper," and naming three prospective subscribers.

The defense again presented testimony to show that George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, approved one of the issues which led to the indictment, although it carried a conscientious objector advertisement.

REPORT ON ACCUSED IRISHMEN IN VICTORIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—In a report tabled in the House of Representatives on the internment of the seven Irishmen under the Precautions Act, it is stated that there is no evidence that the interned men had any connection with enemy persons resident in the Commonwealth. These Irishmen who were members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood had, by virtue of that membership, hostile associations through German agencies in America. They had collected money in Australia for the purpose of assisting armed rebellion in Ireland against the British Government on the first available opportunity. Money was expended in the purchase of warlike material from Germany, with which country the leaders of the movement were in communication.

In Australia, they made use of the Irish National Association to further their aims, but it is not shown that the rank and file of this association had any knowledge of its connection with Germany.

MR. GOMPERTS LEAVES FOR ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Gomperts, following a visit to the front, has left for Italy.

German Suspect Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Carl Mueller, alias Carl Schultz, an artist who is said to be a German subject and to have tried to enlist in the American Army, but who claims now that he is a deserter from the army, has been arrested here.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Department of Agriculture estimates that by the close of navigation 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will have gone forward for export, and that 40,000,000 more will remain available for overseas shipments, out of the entire crop of its prairie provinces. It is stated that 400 cars a day of American wheat has, during the past two months, been proceeding to seaboard from the Georgian Bay by the Canadian rail route.

DUTCH INTER BRITISH BOATS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—An official announcement states that two British motor boats found in Dutch territorial waters after a fight with German aeroplanes near Terschelling, on Aug. 11, will be interned with their crews, since they placed themselves under Dutch jurisdiction without any of the reasons stipulated in Article 5 of the Proclamation of Neutrality. The third motor boat, found abandoned, will also be interned.

LIBERTY LOAN AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Reader in The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,
Mass., Emphasizes the Duty
of Everyone to Buy Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The following remarks were made by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the Wednesday evening meeting on Sept. 25, immediately preceding the testimonials which are a feature of that gathering:

"At the request of our government, made to this church in command with other churches, I am asked to say something in regard to the fourth Liberty Loan. Practically everybody in this country, and perhaps in almost every other, is aware of the fact that we are engaged in a great war. Indeed, we are gradually coming to realize that, though a peace-loving nation, we are virtually exclusively occupied in the business of war. These loans are for the purpose of providing what are called the sinews of war; that is, they are for the purpose of raising money to supply all the needs of our war at the front and for the other activities which are necessarily associated with such a tremendous undertaking.

"We who are asked to support our government in this loan are really not giving anything. It is the men who go into the army and the navy who are offering their all. It is comparatively a small thing, then, on our part, to take up this loan with enthusiasm and carry it through without delay. In order to do this we must assume individual responsibility for it, and each one of us must virtually consider that it is his duty to assume, as it were, the whole of it. Then he will realize what it means. This should be done promptly and we should take pains to assist others in this realization and in its prompt action."

"Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health, 'In the figurative transmission from the divine thought to the human, diligence, promptness, and perseverance are likened to 'the cattle upon a thousand hills.' They carry the baggage of stern resolve, and keep pace with highest purpose."

FEDERATION TO ASK FOR PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—The National Federation has passed a motion of confidence in the Commonwealth Ministry, and has decided to request the government to introduce prohibition of the liquor traffic.

STORIES ABOUT MRS. SYMONS AND MISS DRAKE RETRACTED IN THE BOSTON HERALD

Stories about Mrs. Symons and Miss Drake retracted in The Boston Herald. Doctors warned on liquor prescriptions in New Hampshire. Difficulties in Russia described. Australian wool value reported. The Dutch entry groups expelled. Children support war relief fund. Transportation conditions in United States improving.

LABOR

T. W. Crothers and Labor in Canada. Effect of Cleveland Labor Decision. Millions in Many Countries. Sitting Bull a Medicine Chief (J. S. Gheint).

POLITICS

Cailloux Nominee Falls at Election. Theodore A. Bell Gains Place on California Ballot as Independent Candidate for Governor. State Political Campaign in North Dakota. New York Parties Unite to Beat Socialists. Illustrations: Damascus. In St. Quentin. Map of the Western Front. Arab Farmer. White Tower, Rothenburg, Germany. Special Articles: Ancient Attacks Used Petroleum. St. Quentin a City of Invasions. Sporting. S. A. T. C. Expects Strong Eleven. Mrs. Mills in Semi-Finals. The Home Forum. Will Hold Crime in Check. Little Silver Pencil-Cases. The Rambler. On Cana Lilies and Etching.

FROM AUSTRALIA TO BRITAIN BY WIRELESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Direct wireless communication between Australia and Great Britain has been satisfactorily established, messages having been received in Sydney from the new Carnarvon station, sent by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, and Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, encouraging recruiting for the Australian battalions.

The messages were very distinct, although the distance between the transmitting and receiving stations is 12,000 miles.

AUSTRALIA PLANS TO FINANCE ARMY

Acting Prime Minister Explains
Commonwealth's War Budget
—Compulsory Subscriptions to
Loan and Larger Income Tax

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, in his budget speech delivered in the House of Representatives stated that the revenues totaled £38,880,395 and the expenditure was £34,975,304, the year closing with a surplus of over 3,000,000 pounds. The estimated war expenditure for 1918-19 was £100,044,411, more than £21,000,000 being provided from revenue and more than £78,000,000 from the loan.

Mr. Watt went on to say that it was a matter for regret that the Commonwealth had relied on the British Government to help in financing Australia's share in the war. The prosperity of Australia was remarkable, and the least the country could do was to arrange for the future current expenses of the Australian armies to be met by Australian money. That was the basis on which the estimates had been framed.

Dealing with the war loan, Mr. Watt said the government had decided to introduce legislation to compel all persons to subscribe to the war loan in proportion to their means. During the next 10 years about £390,000,000 of Australian loans had to be redeemed, and practically the whole must be provided by renewed taxation and public works.

An herculean task was ahead of the Commonwealth and he therefore proposed to the states to give the Commonwealth full control of borrowing for the three years ending December, 1921.

The shipbuilding program provided for the construction in Australia of 24 steel and 24 wooden vessels, costing £5,376,000. Australian dock yards had, at present, five steel ships under construction. The air service for Australia was to be developed on a much more extensive scale than was contemplated before the war, and in this connection a large expenditure was likely within the Commonwealth.

Concluding, Mr. Watt gave the estimated revenue for the current year, including last year's surplus, as £239,219,591 and the estimated expenditure £245,344,959. Among the measures proposed for raising additional revenue was a 30 per cent increase on the income tax.

THE BELGIAN ADVANCE

In the extreme north, where the British and Belgians are working together, under General Plumer and King Albert, the effort is steadily being pushed to surround Roulers, but it is in the direction of La Bassée Canal that the chief German retreat is taking place. Here early on Wednesday morning they began a retreat astride of the canal, on a broad front, the full importance of which will only be discovered as the British press forward.

PALESTINE

In Palestine the wholesale disaster of the Turks is becoming more manifest every day. The Australian cavalry have entered Damascus, taking 7000 more prisoners. Damascus is not only one of the oldest cities of the world, but it is the principal Turkish base south of Aleppo, and its capture completes the conquest of the Holy Land, inasmuch as it is well north of the ancient boundaries of the old Israelitish kingdom. When the port of Beirut has been occupied by the cavalry which is advancing upon it, Sir Edmund Allenby will be able to hold his hand, unless it is decided that he shall press further north in the direction of Homs, Tripoli, and Aleppo.

COMMUNIQUE'S

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—"On the Flanders and Champagne fronts, there were violent partial engagements today," the German War Office announced tonight.

"Before Cambrai the day was quiet."

An earlier statement says: "Between Le Catelet and the Lise the Allies have extended their line east of St. Quentin and Berthencourt."

"German forces have withdrawn from positions along the Vesle River northwest of Rheims, in the vicinity of Ventelay and Villers-Franqueux."

GERMANS PREPARE ON WESTERN FRONT FOR A BIG RETREAT

St. Quentin, Moy and Other
Towns of Great Strategic Im-
portance Taken By Allies—
Towns Burned By Enemy

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The German front is staggering. There is no doubt at all about that. As far as can be seen the High Command is burning its stores, and preparing for a retreat on a large scale. This is almost inevitable, for the Hindenburg line is broken, St. Quentin and Cambrai are evacuated and in flames, and the problem facing von Ludendorff is now how to conduct a retirement which will not become a rout with his men still holding the broken fragments.

The Burning of Cambrai and St. Quentin

Almost the worst phase of German savagery is seen in the deliberate burning of Cambrai and St. Quentin when they could no longer be held. It is this sort of thing which, from the beginning of the war, has caused the Germans to be regarded as Huns, and which has literally reduced their methods to those of Attila. Cambrai and St. Quentin they are leaving for the last time, and they know it. Whether the cities are left standing or charred ruins is equally immaterial to the result of the war. But the sheer lust for destruction, which appears to have become part of the German character, is manifested in their firing of the cities. Perhaps, however, the meanest and most despicable part of the whole matter is that the High Command manifestly trusts to the higher civilization of the Allies not to retaliate in kind.

The Struggle for the Cities

After a literally tremendous struggle the armies of Sir Henry Rawlinson and General Debeney, working from the north and south under the command of General Fayolle, have surrounded St. Quentin, entered it, and pushed forward to Rouvrou on the Somme. Where it is the intention of von Ludendorff to attempt to stand, remains to be discovered, but for the moment his troops are occupying a line from Tironcourt, past Rouvrou to Moy and so to Venduill on the Oise.

Simultaneously north of the city the British 32nd Division has succeeded in pushing forward to the Beaulieu-Fonsomme line, capturing the village of Sequehart and the hamlet of Preselles, the former of which it was subsequently forced to yield under a heavy counter-attack. Meanwhile Sir Julian Byng was battering his way round the south of Cambrai. In this attack Crevecoeur and Rumilly were finally taken together with the high ground beyond.

The Aisne Front

Whilst all this was going on the Germans were beginning to attempt a withdrawal from the ground west of Rheims between the Vesle and the Aisne. Here they were closely pressed by General Betheny, whose army has been pushed in to assist General Berthelot.

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The Belgian official statement issued today reads:

"On Oct. 1, the operations in Flanders under the command of the King of Belgium developed favorably despite the resistance of the enemy. The energetic Belgian and French troops made new progress in the direction of Hoogledede and Roulers. South of Roulers the British troops captured Ledeghem on the Roulers-Menin railway. British detachments crossed the Lys between Werwicq and Comines. "British aerial squadrons bombarded Lichtervelde causing a fire at the railway station. They also broke up several enemy convoys."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"Northeast of St. Quentin fresh enemy forces this morning pressed us back from the village of Sequehart. "In the early morning the enemy commenced withdrawal on a wide front south and north of the La Bassee Canal."

"North of Crevecoeur and west of Cambrai there was local fighting today, but the situation is unchanged. "As a result of the operations yesterday and last night in the neighborhood of Cambrai, the Canadians hold the suburb of Neuville-St. Remy and the high ground west of Ramillies."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"After maintaining strong pressure on the enemy throughout the earlier part of the day, in the afternoon the thirty-second division attacked the center of the German defensive line which runs from Pommernes to the neighborhood of Beaurevoir. The attack was successful. The village of Sequehart and the hamlet of Preselles were captured and the Pommernes-Beaurevoir line breached."

"North of this point Joncourt was cleared of the enemy and the Austrians completed the capture of the enemy's defenses south of Le Catelet and Gouy."

"In the sector south of Cambrai a fierce struggle all day was terminated by a successful attack at dusk, as a result of which New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drove the enemy from Grevebeur and Rumilly and established themselves on the high ground east and north of those villages. "Several hundred prisoners were taken by us in these operations."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Serbian official statement, issued today, says:

"About noon at the moment of ceasing hostilities, we held the line from Obozna in the mountain region to Malost to Terni Kamen, to the north of Charevo, and the Bulgarian frontier between Shidivrh and Strazina. In the evening we entered Kumanovo. "The Bulgarian troops are returning to Bulgarian territory."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office communiqué tonight reads as follows:

"We occupy the whole of St. Quentin and also occupy Faubourgdisle. "To the south we advanced toward Itancourt and captured Moy."

"North of the Vesle we extended our advance, capturing Coudy, Goyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Franqueux and Cauroy."

"We carried our lines to the southern outskirts of Cormicy and Lohrie. "We are now established along the west bank of the Aisne-Marne Canal as far as Neuville and hold Courcy. "We have improved our positions in the Champagne region, southwest of Orfeuil."

"We have gained a foothold on the heights south of Montheils."

"Yesterday 14 hostile airplanes were shot down and two captive balloons brought down in flames."

"On Monday night, yesterday, and last night we dropped 62 tons of bombs on enemy positions."

"Eastern theater: In Uskub the French cavalry captured 400 prisoners, including 200 Germans, seven heavy guns, and a great number of horses and cattle, together with a trainload of corn destined to the Central Powers."

"The armistice clauses are being carried out."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"In St. Quentin lively fighting took place in the course of the night. The enemy, who was thrown back to the east bank of the canal, continues to resist with marked energy."

"Between the Aisne and the Vesle the French troops gained new advantages west to Rheims. The French hold Poulillon and Thil and the southern outskirts of Villers-Franqueux. The massif of St. Thierry is now in the hands of the French. We also gained ground north of La Neuville and carried our line to the southern outskirts of Betheny."

"In Champagne the night was without change."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—In its official statement tonight the Italian War Office says:

"There was heavy artillery fighting today at Concalaghi, on the Asiago Plateau, and at Montello."

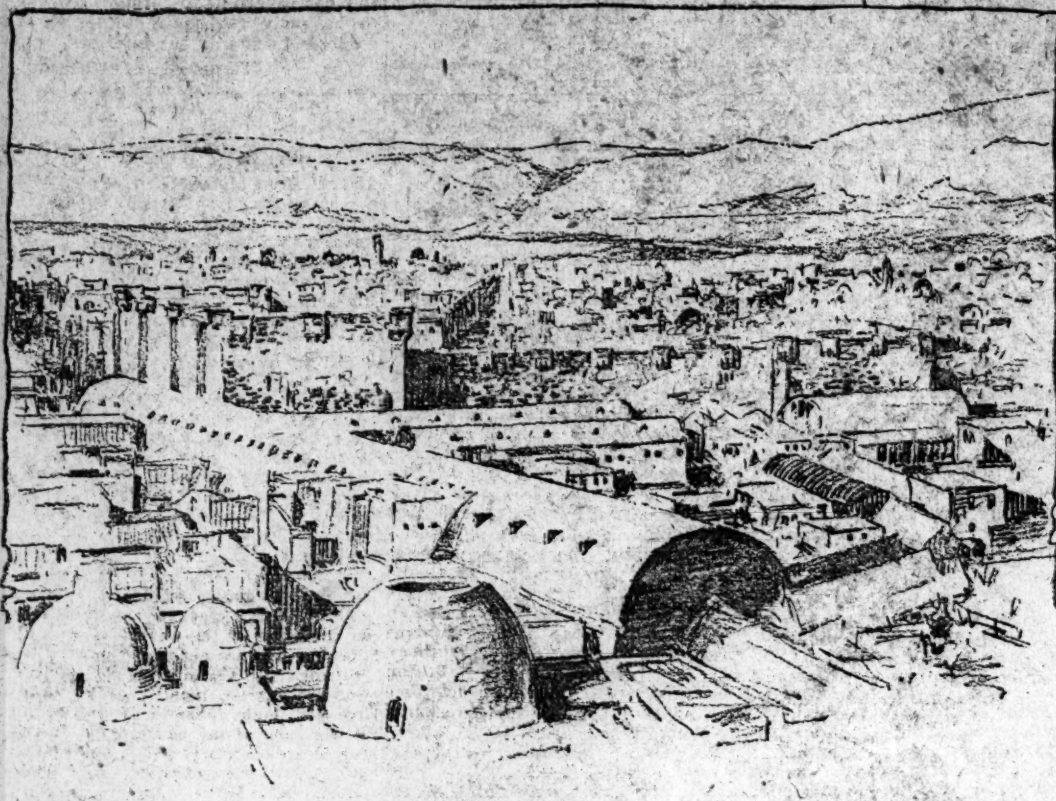
"On the remainder of the front there was scattered fighting and reconnaissance activities."

"The enemy maintained a harassing fire around Mori."

"In the region of Col del Rosso hostile patrols, approaching our outposts, were driven back by our artillery fire and bombing squads."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"There were artillery duels in the region of Concalaghi and Posina, on the Asiago Plateau and around Montello. Hostile patrols which attempted



Damascus

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Capital of the vilayet of Syria, used by the Turks as their base in the operations in Palestine, has been captured by British troops under the command of Sir Edmund Allenby.

to approach our outposts in the Mori region and on Col del Rosso were driven back."

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—

The following statement was issued at the Greek Headquarters last night:

"Greek troops have continued their advance in pursuit of the enemy. In the region to the north of Veles, they have occupied the heights north of Zenikoy and the slopes dominating Palabli."

At the Allied Headquarters the following statement was issued:

"By virtue of the terms of the convention signed at 10 o'clock p. m. on Sept. 29, hostilities against the Bulgarians ceased at noon today."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—

"On the Italian front there was moderate artillery fighting and patrol engagements," the Austrian War Office announced tonight.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué given out on Wednesday night, is as follows:

Section A.—"Except for heavy shelling and machine-gun fire west of the Meuse and in other points held by our troops, nothing of unusual importance has occurred during the day. A partial count of the matériel captured during the last week shows 120 guns of all calibers, 750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 heavy tank guns, thousands of artillery shells, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition."

CAILLAUX NOMINEE FAILS AT ELECTION

Former Premier Denies All Knowledge of Financial Affairs Regarding Le Journal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Replies to Lieutenant Mornet's indictment of Senator Humbert have been published in the French press in the shape of letters from M. Humbert and M. Caillaux, addressed by the former to the president of the commission for considering the suspension of his parliamentary rights, and by the latter to his counsel, M. Ceccaldi.

M. Caillaux declares that neither directly nor indirectly, or in any way whatever, has he had anything whatever to do with the various financial affairs connected with Le Journal, nor has he had any relations political or otherwise with M. Humbert. M. Caillaux further declares that he was unaware of the alleged conversations of M. Humbert with the King of Spain, until it was brought as evidence in the case.

With regard to public opinion on M. Caillaux, it is significant that at the recent opening of the Conseil Général of Seine, of which M. Caillaux was president, the vacancy to the presidency caused by M. Caillaux's incarceration in the Santé prison resulted in the election of M. Lebert by 13 votes, Baron Destournelles de Constant, the supporter of M. Caillaux, only receiving 11. Moreover, the Conseil, before separating, unanimously sent M. Clemenceau congratulations on the recent military victories.

BOMBS DROPPED ON FRANKFURT STATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

A neutral resident returned from Germany gives striking first-hand information regarding the effects of British air raids over the Rhine provinces, especially over Frankfurt, where the central station has been so damaged by British bombs that trains can no longer enter.

The effect also of the raids on the population is graphically described, the witness adding that he heard nothing but most depressing talk about present conditions in Germany and prospects of further air attacks.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

General Allenby's Troops Occupy Damascus, an Important Turkish Base in Syria—More Than 7000 Prisoners Captured

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

A War Office communiqué tonight says:

"Australian forces entered Damascus on Monday night."

"At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the British occupied the city and more than 7000 prisoners were taken."

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The following statement on yesterday's aerial activities was issued by Sir Douglas Haig tonight:

"More than 1700 photographs were taken during the day."

"During the day 30 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions and at night 16 tons were dropped."

"Twenty-one hostile machines were destroyed and eight driven down out of control. Two balloons were shot down in flames."

"Fifteen of our planes are missing." The communiqué issued tonight by the Independent Air Force follows:

"The British airplane reported lost on Monday night has been located. It had bombed Mézières."

"Yesterday Trèves was bombed from the air."

Germans Leaving Belgian Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further evidence of German preparation for evacuating the Belgian seacoast reached the State Department on Wednesday in dispatches saying hospitals, post offices and the contents of storage houses of the German fourth army district were being moved back and turned over to the military government in the interior. German civilian authorities are being generally recalled and strict regulations affecting the maritime district are being enforced. Reserves which are to be sent to the front by the Antwerp Navy staff are said to be preparing to leave Belgium.

Argentine Paper on Wilson Speech

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Commenting editorially on President Wilson's Liberty Loan speech, La Razon says:

"Wilson said much but meant much more. This is the beginning of the greatest lesson taught in the Twentieth Century—the lesson of force changed into law. A League of Nations—with its tribunal of human justice—is a most significant step toward universal perfection. Let us pay homage to it as the beginning of a new phase of humanity."

Importance of St. Quentin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The capture of St. Quentin is regarded by Paris newspapers as one of the most important strategic victories of the war. Commander Clevreux says the logical sequence of the victory is shown by the immense German retreat in the neighborhood of Laon and in the Champagne region.

RESOLUTION AGAINST HOME RULE

Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—

The executive committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance unanimously adopted, at Dublin, yesterday, a resolution expressing unalterable opposition to granting Home Rule to the whole or any part of Ireland.

Evacuations Announced

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Germans are evacuating two Ukrainian cities, Biegorod and Pskov, according to a State Department announcement. This is apparently due to the Bulgarian breakdown on the west front.

Stockholm reports said food conditions in Petrograd are extremely grave.

The Turks are razing the oil city, Baku.

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ALLIED PROGRESS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

Anti-Bolshevik Forces Have Reached Positions on Dvina 375 Miles Southeast of Archangel—Successes in Karelia

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The latest reports from Northern Russia, although considerably delayed, show steady progress by the allied forces both up the Dvina and in Karelia. On the Dvina, the allied troops have reached positions 375 miles southeast of Archangel, and, working up the Vaga, a tributary of the Dvina, have occupied the important town of Sjenkursk. They are, it appears, meeting with little resistance, and have now for some days been out of touch with the Bolsheviks, who are supposed to be further up the Dvina, which they have successfully blocked with mines and a "sunk" barge not far from the point where the Vaga enters the main stream. In Karelia the allied operations have resulted in severe losses for the Bolshevik forces and in the capture of Ukhinskaya, which had been fortified under German supervision and was intended as a base of operations in Karelia.

The latest news from Omsk tells of some violent political changes, due to an attempt on the part of the War Minister to compel the resignation of the cabinet and dissolution of the Duma. The attempt was unsuccessful and the democratic organizations of Omsk and Toms are reported to be supporting the cabinet.

Progress on the Dvina

ARCHANGEL, Russia (Monday)—

(By the Associated Press)—American, British, Russian and French troops today occupy villages on both banks of the Dvina River to a point of 125 miles north of Kotlas, in the government of Vologda. They have advanced 75 miles in the last two weeks and they are now about 375 miles southeast of Archangel. The river is blocked further south by Bolshevik mines and barges which have been sunk in the channel.

Up the Vaga River, however, progress is unobstructed and Americans are among the forces occupying the important town of Sjenkursk.

The aurora borealis is already flaming in the northern sky.

In their advance up the Dvina, the land forces have met with virtually no resistance since Sept. 21, when the Americans were subjected to heavy machine-gun fire for five hours at Seltsko. Despite losses, they held their unsheltered position until the river fleet came to their aid. The Americans then captured the town.

Since then it has been a case of finding the Bolsheviks, who are believed to be somewhere above the closed channel of the Dvina. The thin line of American troops is holding many villages amid the woods and muddy rye fields which thickly dot the Dvina region.

North of Beresnefskaya, which is near the confluence of the Dvina and Vaga rivers, villages had not been molested by the Bolsheviks in their flight from Archangel. They fled so fast that they did not stop anywhere until Moscow halted them at Beresnefskaya with an imperative demand to make a stand. There were executions and depredations committed, and when the Allies arrived they were given a hearty welcome.

The Bolsheviks took from Archangel the best fast Mississippi type of passenger boats, leaving the Allies an odd collection of craft, which is doing splendid service against the faster vessels in command of the enemy.

Allied Successes in Karelia

LONDON, England (Monday)—

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Bolshevik troops by the Entente forces when they captured Ukhinskaya, in Northern European Russia, on Sept. 20, according to an official statement issued today by the War Office. The town, which had been intended as a base for Bolshevik operations in Karelia, had been fortified under German supervision.

Large captures of enemy troops have been effected during the pursuit of the retreating Bolsheviks and the remaining enemy forces are now surrounded, virtually clearing southern Karelia of enemy troops.

The statement reads:

"From further information received of the capture of Ukhinskaya, reported on Sept. 20, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, it appears that this town, which was intended as the base of operations in Karelia, had been fortified under German supervision and that very heavy casualties

were inflicted on the enemy during the fighting."

"The pursuit of the enemy has been highly successful. One body was rounded up near Kostomujskaya, 40 miles south of Ukhinskaya, and the remainder of the enemy's forces, including 200 reinforcements, is now surrounded near Volkhanajetskaya, 30 miles southwest of Ukhinskaya, east of the Finnish frontier."

"The total of the losses in killed in these operations already exceeds 160, and Southern Karelia has been cleared of enemy troops except those mentioned above."

Political Disorder at Omsk

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Sept. 22)

(By the Associated Press)—Serious trouble has occurred at Omsk between the Cabinet, recently organized there, and other leaders. An attempt was made, under the leadership of the Minister of War, Mr. Michaelov, to force a resignation of the Cabinet.

The Duma was then declared dissolved by the Administrative Councils which had been organized by Mr. Michaelov to succeed the Cabinet.

The members of the Duma refused to dissolve that body and declared the Administrative Council abolished. They released the ministers who had been arrested and imprisoned Mr. Michaelov. Democratic organizations in Omsk and Toms are supporting the Cabinet.

During the trouble Mr. Novikoff refused to resign and was shot.

VIENNA FINDS THE POSITION DIFFICULT

(Continued from page one)

create this new power. It would mean the end of the Berlin-Baghdad dream. It would mean the end of the dream of world domination by the German military party.

"We have maintained a firm attitude and a stout heart against the tyranny of the House of Hapsburg. We have been courageous in defeat. When our country was overrun by hordes of the Bulgarian Tzar, the Emperor of the Dual Monarchy and the German Kaiser, we did not cry for mercy, as one of our enemies is already doing when his territory is barely invaded. But we wish to be just in victory. Our down-trodden brethren in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria may look upon the reestablishment of Serbia as the dawn of peace, happiness and liberty."

Greek Gratitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Greek Government has sent a message to M. Clemenceau expressing the gratitude of Greece for the aid given toward the reorganizing of the military forces.

General Guillaumat, whose plans for the victorious advance have been carried out by Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, has also received a telegram of deep appreciation from Athens.

Concern in Austria

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—

The Bulgarian armistice undoubtedly had created a grave situation for Austria-Hungary, the Austrian Premier yesterday told the Lower House, but suitable military measures would be taken immediately in accord with Germany.

The Premier, Baron von Hussarek, made a long speech, and was interrupted constantly by Czech deputies.

Sobranje Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Sofia message states that the Sobranje met yesterday and will adjourn on Friday.

German Reports of Turkey

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

The Turkish Cabinet, according to a telegram published by the Kölnische Zeitung has decided "in all circumstances to adhere to the alliance with the Central Powers."

Bulgarians Held in Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Yesterday's Kölnische Zeitung stated that Bulgarians desiring to return to Bulgaria have not been allowed to cross the German frontier for some days past.

Peace Advocates Reported in Vienna

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official dispatch from France on Wednesday says the Austrian newspapers an-

nounce the arrival at Vienna of Counts Tisza, Apponyi and Andrássy, leading Hungarian peace advocates, who have gone there in response to telegrams from Emperor Charles.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

LIQUOR AND SUBMARINE!

Liquor destroyed last year six times as much food as did the submarines, says The American Issue. Which is our greatest enemy in this respect, Germany or the liquor traffic in America?

SLAVS GO INTO TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C.—The first company of the Slavic Legion, the new organization to be trained at Camp Wadsworth, began training, Sept. 21. Lieut. Edward Januszewski will be temporarily in command of the company. This legion, which will have an enlisted strength of 100,000, will be composed entirely of Slavs recruited in the United States.

COLUMBIA ON WAR BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At noon on Tuesday, Columbia University passes from its peaceful academic tradition of 164 years, under a military régime. The hundreds of young men composing the Students Army Training Corps will, at that time, take the oath of allegiance to the flag and then pass in review before the commanding officer, Col. John P. Finley, U. S. A.

ENEMY SHARES TO BE SOLD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Alien enemy shares in Hawaiian sugar plantations, valued roughly at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, are to be disposed of by Richard H. Trent, representative of the national custodian of alien enemy property, some time this fall.

THE EMPORIUM

SAINT PAUL

Gloves

of Quality to

Complement the

Pretty Fall Suit

UR aim is to distribute

only gloves of the better

grade that satisfy in fit

and yield good service.

Our saleswomen will

QUESTION OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

British Suffrage Worker Says,
Despite Recent Decision, That
There Is No Legal Hindrance
to Women Entering Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—As a result of the political enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom, a number of women have come forward as candidates for seats at the next general election. Many of these will have the support of the Labor Party, but others will prefer to stand on non-party lines. Among the latter is Miss Eunice G. Murray, a well-known worker in the suffrage cause, who has consented to contest the constituency of Bridgeton, one of the busy industrial divisions of the city of Glasgow.

In an interview recently with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Murray was asked for an expression of her views on the situation which has developed through the decision of the law officers of the Crown that it is illegal for women to become members of Parliament. Miss Murray considers that women have the right to sit in Parliament, because the granting of the right to vote carries with it the right for women to choose those who would represent their political interests. In her opinion the decision of the law officers of the Crown is just what might have been expected. Since they worked and reasoned along the lines of tradition and precedent, they could hardly be expected, she thinks, to arrive at any other than the ruling they had made.

Certainly their decision, she continued, if allowed to go unchallenged and uncorrected by legislation would be a serious blow to democratic progress, as it would tend to perpetuate forms of sex privilege by denying full and equal rights to over 6,000,000 voters, and prevent all voters returning a woman if such were their desire. That this was so was clear from what one of the most determined opponents of woman suffrage had once remarked, namely, that if you gave women the right to vote, you gave her also the right to demand better wages, to make her way into occupations and industries formerly closed to her, and even to invade the Houses of Parliament. Miss Murray's own opinion is that there is no legal hindrance to women entering Parliament, although the law officers of the Crown have decided otherwise. The entrance of women into political life as members of Parliament would, she says, destroy the present position of domination exercised by men, and would enable a demand to be made for a share of the offices of the Crown. She objected to having this very important phase of the woman suffrage question decided by those whose authority would be challenged by its success, and held that the decision should lie with the representatives of the people.

In spite of the temporary impasse, Miss Murray was not at all discouraged, and will continue her candidature for Bridgeton, seeking nomination, whether or not the government fails to enact the necessary legislation before the general election. She feels strongly that the general weight of public opinion is in favor of women being given the opportunity of representing their fellow-electors in the House of Commons. She has not so far encountered any opposition to her candidature as a woman; and this, she told The Christian Science Monitor representative, seems to be the experience of several women candidates for parliamentary honors known to her.

Asked what she considered would be the probable action of the government in the matter, Miss Murray said she believed they would be forced to bring a bill to legalize women members of Parliament, both on account of the Labor Party's expressed intention to support women at the polls, and because of public opinion on the subject. Many of the women's societies were even now, she said, bringing pressure to bear on the government.

Miss Murray is of opinion also that the time has come for a general election. The government need the support of the country, she said, and would be all the stronger for having the mandate of the very large body of new voters. It had been said that a general election would be too disturbing at the present time; but Miss Murray is convinced that it will be of benefit to have the immensely important questions of the day brought clearly before the electorate, and the feeling of the country on those questions given definite expression through the ballot-box.

AGREEMENT BECOMES INCREASINGLY FULL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—That the agreement between the Allies is becoming increasingly full, cordial and effective, is the opinion expressed by Signor Nava after his return from an inter-Allied conference in Paris to a representative of the Giornale d'Italia. The inter-Allied armaments committee, with its permanent and special committees in Paris and London was, he said, really regulating the provision of raw material and of war production, and in this way materials and means of production were being pooled, thus preventing over-production in one country and insufficiency in another. Signor Nava declared that in the way of combining forces in order to secure victory the Americans had set a fine example of generosity and sacrifice. He might say, he added, that they showed great appreciation of the Italian army and great cordial-

ity and liberality. More use was, he declared, to be made of the directors of industrial concerns where technical matters were in question, and he was glad to say that Italy had not been behindhand in the matter, and he had himself found the practical experience of the great manufacturers very useful.

Besides questions of the production of war materiel, Signor Nava had also set before the conference various matters of vital importance to Italian industrial life in war time. He had shown plainly the situation in which that country stood with regard to coal and steel, adding that Italy's sacrifices were not sufficiently well known. He had not hesitated, he declared, to show the Allies how Italy was really placed and when he had pointed out that in order to supply her railways and her war industries Italy was cutting down her precious inheritance of forests, and that tens of thousands of workers who might be in the army or industry were engaged in cutting down the finest of the Italian woods, and when he described the sufferings of the people during last winter and their anticipation that the coming one would present even greater difficulties owing to the lack of gas and fuel, he found that his statements were most sympathetically received. Italy's urgent needs in the way of metals were to be met in such a way that they would be able to carry out the program they had laid down while there was to be a revision of the amount of coal consigned to Italy, and she would receive not only a larger supply of coal, but also increased means of transport.

Signor Nava went on to speak of Marshal Foch and of his pleasure at hearing the French general express his high appreciation of the work of Italian troops in France, saying they were magnificent soldiers and formed "an army with which one might conquer the world."

MR. HURLEY WRITES ON SHIPPING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Times, in a recent issue, publishes a letter of the greatest interest from Mr. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in which he defines the policy upon which the ships of the United States will be operated after the war. The letter is as follows:

"To carry out her great program, America is building a large fleet of transports and food ships. After the war this merchant marine will be used in America's enormous ocean-carrying trade. It is to be expected that enemy propagandists will endeavor to use this American merchant fleet as a basis for arousing mistrust between the Allies. Guarantees of fair dealing in this matter are found in America's unselfish policy in fighting for democracy, in President Wilson's devotion to the cause of humanity, and also in America's past record. President Wilson has demonstrated to the world that the people of the United States are not fighting for the permanency of their own liberty alone, but for the liberty of civilization everywhere. It is unthinkable that a nation fighting shoulder to shoulder with other great democracies should, after the war, turn its resources against them to grudge conquests of the very kind which are largely instrumental in bringing on the war.

"If our ships do not bring prosperity to our neighbors as well as ourselves, our own pride in the achievement will be diminished. Our ships will be operated after the war upon principles which recognize human and national rights and equities. This is part of the consistent policy of President Wilson. It is made plain in his public statements. It is also plain in the history of the United States, which is free from selfish aggression toward either territory or trade. In building her merchant fleet, America plans, first of all, to win the war, and after that to overcome her own neglect in providing ocean transport for her own trade.

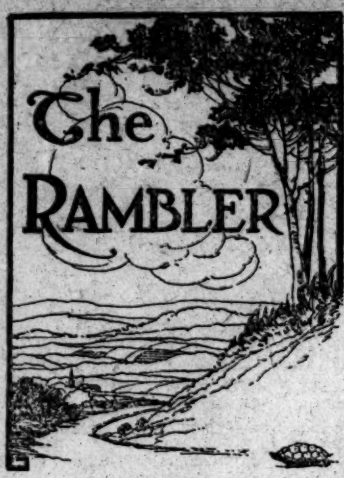
"To this end the people of the United States are preparing to develop transportation on their own trade routes without disturbing the trades or rights of other nations. And they, furthermore, hope that the American merchant marine will play a large part in bringing the neighboring democracies of the American hemisphere closer together. Suggestions of selfish motives will, of course, be circulated in connection with the fleet we are building. Every nation lined up against autocracy can be depended upon to detect the source of such suggestions, discount them, and maintain a solid line for democracy and humanity until the end."

DR. CARLYLE TO LECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Archbishop and the University of Upsala have invited the Rev. A. J. Carlyle to lecture on the Olaus Petri Foundation on the historical position of the Church of England in relation to universal Christendom. Dr. Carlyle, who is the first British scholar to have the honor of lecturing for the Olaus Petri Foundation, is chaplain and lecturer on political economy at University College, Oxford. He is also rector of St. Martin's and All Saints, Oxford, and is well known as a writer on economic and ecclesiastical history. Dr. Carlyle leaves England almost immediately for Sweden, and it is his intention to visit the academic bodies of Lund and Copenhagen before he returns.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Municipal Electrical Association will shortly enter upon a campaign for the establishment of a public telephone system in connection with the hydro electric system, whereby it is proposed to operate in conjunction with the power systems for both urban and rural distribution.



On Canna Lilies and Etching

Color is a matter of impression. Volumes might be written upon color since, of all essences, color is perhaps the most elusive. Of the making of many books on color there surely might be no end, for color is everywhere. The world at its grayest is filled with color. From night to morning, and from morning back to night again, the universe holds color first, last and always. There is, in fact, no absence of color while eyes to see are not the only necessity. Strange, elusive element, to be felt and understood but not explained. An impression more than a fact. That is, color—not merely colors. Not the scarlet of geranium, orange of nasturtium, blue of forget-me-not, green of grass. Colors are not an element but a bundle of plainly stated facts. And who is there that does not love colors? Could anyone say that the man who selected a group of scarlet canna lilies with the tremendous green of their broad, polished leaves, packed them tightly into a correct oval in the middle of a patch of vivid grass and surrounded them with a decorative band of lemony green foliage, loves not color? Especially when it is remembered that he supported them with salvias, all in a row, against a yellow brick wall and repeated the subtle note of the encircling lemony green band. This man, of course, loves colors. And the passer-by, how much he has loved them too! From the sidewalk—concrete—neat and white—how beautiful they have seemed, those scarlet cannas, that lemony green border! A thousand, or tens of thousands of glances of approval were thrown to them while they royally adorned the street. Why—of course, the people love colors. Blue skies and flaming sunsets, fields of poppies, the wonder of skies reflected ruthfully in water, spreading velvety lawns all green and smooth and embracing, a sea that rolls up to the very doorstep—how these things speak to the human heart. Colors, on a lordly dish and liberally presented. Of course we all love colors!

Do we not wear them, use them, choose them and live among them? We have our favorite colors, our becoming colors. We combine colors, and contrast colors, talk of colors, play, indeed, endlessly with colors, experiment with them. Many of us paint. There can be no question that we all delight, absolutely, in colors. We miss them too on the gray days. We miss colors especially in a fog. Those thick, enveloping canopies of fog that seem to blot all color out. And yet—Whistler would stumble down the steps under old Chelsea Bridge, in the darkness, to board a little rowboat on the foggiest and most forbidding of nights. Color drew him. The two Graves, sons of the Chelsea boatman who supplied the boat, would go with him. The three would hang between the water and the sky all through the night imbibing color. Color being so entirely a matter of impression. They learned color beside Whistler in just these strange ways. Curious—the queer mixture of color with poetry, of color with music and literature. It has so much to do with impression—this delicate essence—color.

Photography even at its best is entirely devoid of color, but etching? The man who, with his acute sense, set out these beautiful canna lilies, might he not find etching colorless? Whistler might even seem flat to him, and yet Whistler sacrificed so much for an impression—for color. The Graves became colorists—but only in Whistler's sense. They might never have thought of the lemon green border and the canna lilies. Whistler was an etcher. Not perhaps above all things, since he was maybe preeminently a user of pigment. It is conceivable that when he rambled "on copper in a summer twilight hour" sweet fancy added more tunefulness of color than he did of form. Color is certainly present in every combination of lines that were traced by his magical needle.

"I prefer an etching to anything else," a man said, looking over some Whistler etchings. "I do not," another said decidedly, "I like color." That is all right. For do not many people prefer color plainly stated? Whistler himself stated it plainly although with extreme reserve. But the question is where, and what, is color? "I like color, too," the first man said, "that is why I like a splendid etching." These two would, possibly, have agreed had Punnell's portfolio been under inspection instead of Whistler's. Punnell the historian. Punnell, whose work talks impressively of power and space and immensity, but not of color. Color being such a matter of impression, one does not feel color strongly in Punnell!

Curious, the number of facets that exist on this queer, debatable subject—color. Some painters delight in greens and blues and carmines. In sunshine, on heaped fruit, or on gay and varied garments. But the etcher's eye is not filled with colors. Line fascinates him. In his independence of pigment he becomes fastidious. He rises into pure expression! His modest aim is a statement

of the best. He would express the whole of color. Is it that the others are content with so much less? In such unexpected ways the needle rambles and climbs and leaves the brush behind. Benson's duck suffer no lack of color. Yet would not that gifted gardener find them pale beside the canna lilies! Iridescent on plumage written delicately in ink? The thing is ridiculous.

KAISER AND THE "YELLOW PERIL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Valentine Chirol has addressed the following letter to The Times apropos of the extracts which that paper is publishing from Arthur N. Davis' book on "The Kaiser as He Knew Him for Fourteen Years":

Sir—In the interesting article which you printed yesterday from Mr. Davis, the Kaiser was shown expressing repeatedly his righteous indignation at the thought of any white nation allying itself with Japan. Yet at a time when he still hoped to induce Great Britain to harness herself to the German chariot he himself suggested that she should seek an alliance with Japan.

This was toward the end of 1901. Whether he suspected that negotiations between the British and Japanese Governments were already in progress, which led to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Jan. 30, 1902, I do not pretend to know. But, disappointed at the failure of his attempts to draw Russia and France into a "peace offensive" against us during the Boer war, he had once more reverted to his early hopes of utilizing England as his "naval Austria," and conversations had been initiated between Berlin and London for an Anglo-German understanding which would have fallen little short of an alliance. At the end of October, 1901, I received an invitation through Baron Holstein, who had not yet quite given me up as a lost soul, to go over to Berlin and have a talk with the Chancellor, Count (afterward Prince) von Bismarck about Anglo-German relations. I accordingly went, and it proved a very edifying experience as to the methods of the Wilhelmstrasse. But the only incident pertinent to my subject today was the following:

One of the peculiar features of the proposed arrangement was that, whereas in all other parts of the world British and German possessions were to be mutually guaranteed, Germany declined to extend the same guarantee to the continent of Asia. When I pointed out to the Chancellor the very obvious reasons for which an arrangement of that sort that excluded Asia from its purview would have very little value for us, he replied that Germany had two few interests—and none of them vital—in Asia, and she could not, therefore, agree to be dragged into possible conflicts with Russia over ours. But he went on to suggest, in the most engaging tone, Germany would have no objection to any arrangement that England might enter into with Japan for the defense of their common interests in Asia against Russia. In order to avoid committing myself to any definite expression of opinion on so surprising a suggestion, I merely remarked that I found it somewhat difficult to reconcile it with the hostile attitude Germany had herself adopted toward Japan in 1895 and with His Majesty's well-known views as to the Yellow Peril. The Chancellor smiled amiably, saying that His Majesty would be quite prepared to trust England to avert the Yellow Peril by keeping Japan in order as her ally!

There were many other excellent reasons for which the Chancellor's manifest desire to swear eternal friendship failed to make much impression upon me, but the assurance he conveyed to me that the Kaiser would be quite willing to condone an alliance between England and Japan if only England would enter into an alliance—of course, a subordinate alliance—with Germany was, I have little doubt, the least insincere of the many assurances he was ready to lavish upon me—and to break, in one instance, within a fortnight—during that interesting and instructive interview.

RESEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The third annual report of the Research Department established by the government to encourage research and assist the investigation of industrial problems, states that the photographic, scientific, instrument making, Portland cement, and woollen and worsted industries have already established research associations, and some 30 other industries are preparing to do so. There is abundant evidence, states the report, of the increasing realization of the need for organized research in connection with industry, but the movement will receive a serious setback if the supply of research workers cannot be expanded in proportion to the increasing demands. One of the most interesting developments during the year has been the appointment of an Industrial Fatigue Research Board who will investigate the relations between hours of labor, conditions of employment and so on.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REGINA, Sask.—W. M. Martin, the Premier, and members of the government of the Province of Saskatchewan have held a conference with the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration of the Dominion Government, in connection with the plans of the federal authorities respecting immigration after the war. Mr. Calder outlined the ideas which were being considered in connection with land settlement, and discussed the extent to which provincial cooperation could be secured when a definite immigration and land settlement policy was decided upon.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed by the editor, but must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 311)

Millionaires in Many Countries
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As an American, I beg this liberty to help you correct, now, what might become a common error in the minds of the young American for a long time. I notice at the foot of your editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor, in the right hand corner, a dissertation upon what actually constitutes a "millionaire," in several countries, compared with that of the United States of America. Now I know that you need not this information; but your readers, or some of them may find use for it among the young Americans, if nothing more. As Boston to me is one of the first cities in all the world in educating all of its people as economically as is possible, and an error in the minds of Bostonians would be hard to correct by others. But I have found that even Boston or the Bostonians are behind some others in certain ideas: not speaking about the average American. And it is for this reason that I take this liberty with you.

Now as to the comparison of the United States of America money, and that counted on the Portuguese system: In Portugal, first, previous to the overthrow of the monarchy government, one mill reis was equal to 1000 mills in American money, which is actually one (\$1) dollar or 100 cents. One mill in any of the Latin languages means 1000 in the Saxon tongues. And our money is divided into thousands, hundreds, tens and units, or entire unions. Our union (or sovereign) is the dollar, which is divided and sub-divided three times into tenths. The first tenth is equal to 10 hundredths or one dime; the second is one hundredth or one cent; and the third is one thousandth (10 cents) or one mill. Hence we count our American money like this: 10 mills make 1 cent, 10 cents make 1 dime and 10 dimes make 1 dollar (\$1.00). Now the one may mean 1000 mills, or 100 cents. It represents one whole American sovereign. While the character at the left of the number represents two letters, a U and an S. But we customarily make the S left-handed like, which means "United States" ("or Uncle Sam!"). But you are mistaken if you think that the Portuguese sovereign is less than an American or English one! The Portuguese sovereign is 1,000,000 reis or "reales" (royals), which is called 1 coita and expressed 1:000 \$,000, which is worth about (\$1000) one thousand dollars in American money, or (£204) in English money, 204 pounds of silver. Hence it would take 204 times the amount of gold to make one a millionaire in the Portuguese countries more than what it would in England. And 1000 times the amount of what requires to make an American millionaire. And according to the local exchange in this city today, it takes about 330 times as much in Brazil to make a millionaire as it does to make one in the United States of America. Hence, for a man to become a millionaire actually according to the Portuguese calculations "he would have to possess (\$1,000,000,000) one billion dollars in American gold or 204,000,000 pounds in English gold. And as these are things which we should know in the commercial world, I do not think that I am imposing upon you in begging you to correct your publication for the benefit of our youngsters.

We should not permit our people longer to be wise only in their conceit, but to get down to the bottom of a matter before teaching it to others. Evidently your informer did not know that the mil reis was not the actual Portuguese sovereign. I have learned to appreciate the Portuguese calculations or expression of money value as about the finest in the world, just as I have about the French system of weights and measures. There has been altogether too much guess work used in the American education. We have been very sadly misled in many of our conceits. And that is what has kept our native-born children behind those of foreign birth in our own country. And let me say further that

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this has caused us to permit ourselves to be sadly robbed by those whom we looked upon as our inferiors.

(Signed) J. S. MOORE.

Bahia, Brazil, March 14, 1918.

(No. 335)

Sitting Bull a Medicine Chief
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Capt. E. S. Godfrey, of the Seventh Cavalry, who took part in the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1875, wrote as follows of Sitting Bull in his article on "Custer's Last Battle," in the Century Magazine for January, 1892:

"Sitting Bull, an Uncpapa Sioux Indian, was the chief of the hostile camp; he had about sixty lodges of followers on whom he could at all times depend. He was the host of the hostiles, and as such received and entertained their visitors. These visitors gave him many presents, and he was thus enabled to make many presents in return. All visitors paid tribute to him, so he gave liberally to the most influential, the chiefs, i.e., he put it where it would do the most good." In this way he became known as the chief of the hostile camp, and the camp was generally known as "Sitting Bull's camp." Sitting Bull was a heavy-set, muscular man, about five feet, eight inches, in stature, and at the time of the battle of the Little Big Horn was forty-two years of age, chiefly because he was the host. In council his views had great weight because he was known as a great medicine man. He was a chief, but not a warrior chief. In the war councils he had a voice and vote the same as any other chief. A short time previous to the battle he had "made medicine," had predicted that the soldiers would attack them, and that the soldiers would all be killed. He took no active part in the battle, but, as was his custom in time of danger, remained in the village "making medicine." Personally he was regarded as a great coward and a very great liar, "a man with a big head and a little heart."

(Signed) W. J. GHENT.
Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 23, 1918.

INDUSTRIAL FIELD IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau:

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Speaking under the auspices of the Auckland Industrial Association, Mr. G. W. Russell, Minister for Internal Affairs, emphasized the necessity for looking ahead in order to meet the increased national expenditure. He said that the increases in the export of butter and cheese, among other things, indicated a great prosperity likely to obtain in the dairy industry in the future, particularly as it was developed by means of small holdings.

A large industrial development might be expected in New Zealand. For instance, the manufacture of apparel, the exploitation of iron-ore deposits by means of the coal fields of Westport, and the iron sands of Taranaki, he said, offered a vast field of enterprise. Then there was the manufacture of iron and steel goods, the utilization of oil-shale deposits, and the development of the hydro-electric resources of the Dominion. Mr. Russell favored increasing facilities in the educational system for expert and industrial research. At the same time, he pointed out that he was speaking as a private citizen, and not as a member of the New Zealand Government.

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WALTER M. BROWN

MEMPHIS, TENN.

USE OF PETROLEUM BY AZTECS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The controversy between the United States and European governments and the Carranza administration gives a timely interest to a summary of the development of the oil industry in Mexico. The ancient Aztecs, before the Spanish conquest, knew and used petroleum, which they called "chappote," in the construction of walls and roofs and for lighting purposes, impregnating with oil torches manufactured of vegetable fibers. One of the proofs that the ancient Mexican Indians knew petroleum is the recent discovery of idols with faces covered with asphalt and eyes made of the same substance, and the verified discovery that the Macapansa Indians in Tabasco State, on the Gulf of Mexico, used oil for lighting.

That incipient oil industry acquired such importance that in 1784 the "liquid gold" was included by the Spanish Government in the "King's Patrimony," according to the Mining Statute issued in that year.

The first ordinances or rules issued after Mexico's independence from Spain were those published in 1856 by Emperor Maximiliano during his short reign. The first time that the Mexican petroleum was talked of in Europe was in 1800, in a German book of "Mineralogical Tables," by Kaisten, counselor of the King of Prussia. In that book were listed as places where oil was found the environs of "Villa de Guadalupe" (where was signed the peace treaty between Mexico and the United States), near Mexico City.

From 1910 the Mexican oil industry has been going up in such a way that now, if proper shipping facilities are given, Mexico may become the first petroleum producer in the world.

The famous "Juan Casiano" and "Potrero del Llano" wells, near Tampico, have been yielding, without decreasing, the same output of oil all the time since their discovery 10 years ago; and now the annual production of the Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz oil zones have a potential capacity of 400,000,000 barrels yearly, but lack of proper facilities and of ships curtails the production to only 12 or 15 per cent of their output.

Although the Tampico oil fields are the only ones well known outside of Mexico, there are also in exploitation petroleum fields in Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, Tabasco and Chiapas, in the southern Mexican states, and in exploration in Tepic, Colima and Sinaloa, on the Pacific Coast; in Northwestern Chihuahua, near the New Mexico boundary line, and in the great internal basin of the Santa Maria, Guzman and El Carmen lakes, in the neighborhood of the Mormon colonies of the State of Chihuahua.



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KAISER WILLING TO SHARE HIS POWER

The Government Will Discuss With Party Leaders How to "Attain This Goal"—Socialists' Enforced Silence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The reports of the Kaiser's acceptance of von Hintze's resignation are contradicted, though it is stated that he has placed his portfolio at the Kaiser's disposal, should other personal changes in the government prove desirable in the interests of the parliamentary situation. Von Hintze is conducting negotiations in that connection, and speakers at the meeting of the Center Party at Düsseldorf talked of the formation of a national defense government as under contemplation.

Meanwhile the Reichstag Main Committee, which reassembled on Monday as arranged, adjourned indefinitely without debate, after the Vice-Chancellor had read the Kaiser's letter to Count von Hertling expressing his desire that the people should cooperate more in the government. The reading of the decree was marked by applause, and the Vice-Chancellor observed that their sincere thanks were due to the Kaiser for his expression of a serious desire that very full recognition should be given to the wishes of the German people.

At the Chancellor's request, he added, the government would proceed to discuss with the various party leaders the best way to attain that goal, and they were confident they would very shortly find for this development, which was of the highest importance for the fatherland's future, a solution which would harden their internal unity and strength.

The adjournment which Herr Ebert as president thereupon proposed was opposed by the minority Socialists, but eventually the president refused them permission to speak.

Parliamentary Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the Reichstag majority parties have prepared the way for an agreement among themselves concerning the composition of the new government, and have discussed the subject with the Vice-Chancellor, who, with the Secretary of the Treasury, has also received the leaders of the separate parties in succession and questioned them concerning their schemes for parliamentaryization.

The Vice-Chancellor, for his part, expressly declares that parliamentaryization would extend to the Prussian as well as to the Imperial administration. The paragraphs in the constitution whose abolition is demanded, and chief of which is that requiring the members of the federal council to lay down their parliamentary mandates, could not be abolished, he said, without decision by legislative factors, but their abrogation would be undertaken the soonest possible.

The Tageblatt states that the actual personnel of the new cabinet has not yet been touched upon, but representatives of the Right, the Independent Socialists and the Poles have declared their inability to participate in a coalition government. Meanwhile all members of the Imperial and Prussian administrations intend to place their portfolios at the Kaiser's disposal. Simultaneously with these developments, comes the announcement that the suffrage committee of the Prussian Upper House has yielded concerning franchise reform, and has adopted the government proposal with an amendment granting a supplementary vote to people of 40 years and over.

Kaiser's Great Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung claims that the Kaiser's decree accepting Count von Hertling's resignation contains a government program of weight and importance unparalleled in the Empire's history, and concludes with an exhortation concerning the necessity of internal unity.

MR. BAKER'S OBJECT IN VISITING LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—At the request of the United States Embassy, the following statement by Newton D. Baker has been placed at the disposal of the press: "The primary purpose of my visit to London was to arrange for further cooperation in the matter of shipping to carry out the enlarged military program upon which America has embarked. The results of the conferences on this subject appear in the transactions of the Inter-Allied Maritime Council, but I am happy to give public expression to my high appreciation of the cordial way in which the British Government has worked with the government of the United States on this question. 'The transportation of the vast army of Americans now in France has been possible only because of the assistance rendered by British ships. The whole exploit is a fine example of international cooperation and the arrangements now made constitute a fresh illustration of the heartiness with which the allied nations are associating their means and facilities for the common cause.

"This visit to England has given me an opportunity I had not before had to visit some of the camps, hospitals and other facilities provided

here for the use of American soldiers. They are very adequate and complete, and without hearty and generous action upon the part of the government and people of Great Britain would not have been possible.

"The story of what has been done in the United Kingdom for American soldiers will be eagerly read in America and will form another bond of friendly feeling between the peoples of the two great nations who are already deeply bound to one another both by tradition and by their interest in and sacrifice for the great principles for which this war is being fought."

M. CLEMENCEAU AND CARDINAL LUÇON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, having, as already reported by cable, written to President Poincaré requesting official initiation of public intercession services, has received an answer from M. Clemenceau, stating that while there was nothing to prevent citizens from assembling to attend such services, the official participation of the government in acts of worship is prohibited by law. M. Clemenceau's letter follows:

"Monsieur le Cardinal: 'The President of the Republic having transmitted to me the letter by which you ask him to take the initiative in instituting public prayers for France, I have the honor of replying to you officially.

"It is first my duty to observe what complete satisfaction the law has given you at the outset, since all citizens are free to unite in their churches in order to hold the public services which you are asking for. Undoubtedly you desire official participation of the civil government in these religious services. But you have yourself foreseen the response which I am obliged to make, in declaring that we find before us the decided obstacle of the law. The authority which the government withholds comes wholly from the law. You understand that it is therefore impossible to consider any subversion. 'I appreciate none the less the loftiness of the sentiments which have inspired your course. Particularly do I pray that you understand that the sympathies of the government, like those of all Frenchmen, belong absolutely to all those among us, in whatever direction it may be, who are endeavoring to contribute with their wishes and with their deeds toward the triumph of our great country. Thus will be realized this unanimity of sentiment in which we are all striving with ardent desire.

(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

OPENING OF ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday).—At the opening of the Royal Agricultural Show, Sir Walter Davidson, Governor of New South Wales, said there were two things on which the line was practically broken on the western front, but two divisions saved the issue of the great onslaught; one was the British Guards and the other the famous Australian division.

Mr. Guthrie, a member of the council of the Royal Society, referred to unfair criticism of the Australian Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes was a marvelously able man, he said, who had brought off good deals for the Commonwealth, such as the purchase of steamers and the sale of the wool clip on splendid terms. He had also done a great service in selling wheat. It was high time to stop criticism and stand behind the government.

SECOND SHIPMENT OF RUSSIAN GOLD

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The second shipment of gold from Russia to Germany has arrived at the German frontier and has been taken over by an official of the Reichstag, according to a Berlin dispatch today.

DIRECTOR OF PROPAGANDA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Minister of Information has appointed Arnold Bennett as Director of Propaganda, to succeed Sir Rodrick Jones.

Enoch Arnold Bennett, the well-known author and journalist, a native of North Staffordshire, received his education at Newcastle Middle School, and after practicing law for a period, left this field of endeavor in 1893 to become assistant editor of Woman. He became editor of Woman in 1896, and after serving for about three years in this editorship, he resigned so that he would be free to devote himself exclusively to literature.

HAWAII SUGAR SHIPMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Half of Hawaii's August sugar shipments have been diverted to Atlantic Coast ports, which means that at least 50,000 tons will go to eastern refineries. This movement indicates that the East is in dire need of Hawaii's sugar to tide over the present shortage. Total shipments for August are 102,000 tons, the largest tonnage ever shipped from the islands in any one month.

STATEMENT ON NAVAL POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, is expected to make an official statement in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow with regard to the naval situation and the work of the allied navies.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE WAR ISSUES

Directorate of War Propaganda to Correct False Impressions of Struggle in Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A Directorate of War Propaganda for Australia has been established by the federal government with Mr. D. K. Picken, the master of Ormond College, as educational director, and Mr. Norman Trenery as organizing director. The new directorate will be free of all political party or government control. Its task will be to direct the attention of the people to the issues of peace and war as they affect Australia.

This appointment is the direct result of a recent deputation representing a large number of patriotic societies and civic, commercial and educational institutions, which urged the necessity for educating the people of Australia with regard to the issues of the war, with the object of inculcating loyalty and dispelling false views. The deputation believed that if a national campaign of education were started and the issues put fairly and clearly before the people, there would be a cessation of the influences that were disquieting thinking men. Among other methods proposed for impressing the truth on the national thought were the preparation and circulation of pamphlets and leaflets to every household, public meetings all over Australia, the use of the Yarra Bank in Melbourne and the Domain in Sydney by properly trained speakers, and the utilization of motion-picture shows.

Among the speakers at the deputation were Dr. J. H. MacFarland, chancellor of the Melbourne University, Mr. Archibald T. Strong, Sir Harry Allen, Mr. Frank Tate, Director of Education; Mr. Williams, representing the King's Men of Sydney; Mr. T. Weizall, K. C., on behalf of the legal profession, and Dr. R. Stawell, for the medical profession.

Mr. Tate said that he was uneasy at the lack of interest in the war which was being shown in Australia. At the beginning of the war he had thought that this world calamity might yet be a blessing in disguise, if it brought the people closer together and helped to remove class bitterness—that it might make Australia a nation, feeling the lift of a great instinct. Since that time four years ago, 300,000 men had been sent away and had made a reputation for Australia; they had fought in the truest spirit of comradeship, yet in Australia there were evidences of differences and bitterness more widespread than at any time in past history. He believed that Australia was thoroughly sound at heart, but that the people's faith and enthusiasm were perishing for lack of information and imagination.

In replying to the deputation, Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, said: "In my 20 years of political life I do not suppose that I have ever received a deputation with whose ideas and proposals I felt such complete concurrence; it is unique, welcome and timely. The conditions in Australia in the past 12 months have caused far more apprehension among those responsible for the government of Australia than the public is aware. I readily accept the view of the Director of Education that the community should be approached in a spirit of conciliation, and educated as to the truth concerning the war. It should be our wise purpose to try to draw together the discordant elements which exist in Australia, to try to march back to those conditions which prevailed in 1914, prior to the war. Whether we can do so or not I cannot say, but if this is what your movement aims at, I say, without any consultation with my colleagues, that the government will support you."

SHIP PROGRAM CALLS FOR 454 NEW VESSELS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Construction of 454 vessels of 1,800,000 deadweight tons is the additional program of the Shipping Board disclosed to the House Appropriations Committee by Chairman Hurley in explaining on Wednesday his request for additional authorizations of \$484,000,000 for the present fiscal year. The program contemplates building 210 steel and 244 wooden ships. Some of the larger vessels would cost more than \$1,000,000 each, but the average cost would be about that amount. The Shipping Board's figures include requests for \$34,660,000 for plant facilities, marine railroads and dry docks.

WAR-TIME DEMANDS DEVELOP CHEMISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speaking at the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Dr. S. P. Sadler explained how those who are managing the chemical industries of the United States have responded to war-time demands, particularly in the department of organic chemistry. To begin with, he insisted that those persons were mistaken who supposed that there were no organic chemistry industries in the United States when the war broke out in 1914. And discussing improvements since that time, he referred to laboratory work done to improve and enlarge the supply of gasoline. He spoke in particular of the "cracking" processes for producing gasoline as giving promise of large results.

"I would say," he continued, "that the outlook is most encouraging. The exigencies of the war in Europe have caused a search for independent sources of raw materials to be made. Large corporations have established research laboratories with the best equipment and have planned research

in a broad, intelligent spirit which does not ask for hasty results. The government has recognized its need of chemical service and has thus indorsed the fundamental importance of the chemist in industrial achievement. Capital has come forward in support of chemical undertakings, and thus made the establishment of new industries possible in a way beyond what was possible before the war period."

ADDITIONS TO FRUIT OF THE GREAT PLAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Dr. N. E. Hansen, professor of horticulture at the South Dakota Agricultural College, has returned to Brookings, S. D., after a tour of North Dakota with Dr. M. R. Gilmore, curator of the North Dakota Historical Museum, with what he regards as some very valuable acquisitions to the heretofore known fruits of the Great Plains. Chief among Dr. Hansen's finds is a chokecherry, larger, sweeter and meatier than the ordinary fruit, which he expects to find valuable in hybridization.

He also has taken back with him sturdy specimens of the sand cherry from its farthest north habitat, which he will cross with the Japanese plum, and the eyeberry, popular with the Chippewas in the northern part of the State, which Dr. Hansen will use in improving its European cousins of the blackberry and raspberry family. The eyeberry is similar to the dewberry of the Middle West, but it grows on a low vine resembling that of the strawberry. Dr. Hansen is also taking to Brookings with him many of the ornamental shrubs and vines of the northern Great Plains, which he expects to develop for domestic use.

UNITED KINGDOM AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Addressing the members of the Dry Federation at a dinner at the William Penn Hotel, Daniel A. Poling, head of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities, in the army and navy, who recently returned from France, declared that the United States will welcome the adoption of war-time prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.

"Before leaving the other side," said Mr. Poling, "Premier Lloyd George said to me, 'We will watch with interest the progress of your fight for war-time prohibition in the United States.'"

PRINCE AXEL VISITS PITTSBURGH PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Prince Axel of Denmark and members of the Danish Naval Mission, on a visit to Pittsburgh to inspect the great munitions plants, expressed surprise at the manner in which the United States is making her supplies for the fighters on land and sea.

Prince Axel, who was accompanied by Commander Johannes Korbling, Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Thiel and Lieutenant-Commander Wilhelm Laub of the Royal Danish Navy, Capt. Adolphus Andrew, U. S. N., and a member of the State Department, spent an entire day inspecting industrial Pittsburgh.

CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Grave charges against certain United States officials at Guatemala City have been brought to the attention of the State Department and are being investigated. German influence is alleged, and one of the officials is accused of general misconduct. Secretary Lansing would not discuss the subject on Wednesday beyond saying an inquiry was being made.

GERMAN CLASSES FALLING OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Enrollment in the German classes in the five St. Louis high schools shows a remarkable falling off from the numbers of past

SUGAR PLentiful IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Call for Ships to Carry It Away Only Exceeded by Demand for Labor to Meet Shortages Caused by the Draft

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Hawaiian Islands have more sugar than they want; more, that is, than they would like to have on hand just at this time. With their warehouses running over and their mills still grinding, the call has gone forth for ships, and yet more ships, to carry the sugar away. And these ships are coming, vessels glistening with new paint and still sweet with the odors of the Oregon forests; for everywhere but in Hawaii people are demanding sugar.

It is confidently expected that by the end of October all of the 1918 Hawaiian sugar crop will be on the market. But the need of sugar will continue and Hawaii will be called upon almost immediately to fill its warehouses again. To increase, and even to maintain, the present output of sugar in Hawaii is not going to be easy in these unsettled war times. Already there is a shortage of labor in the islands, due to the mobilization of the national guard and the draft. To meet this emergency schoolboys and schoolgirls are laboring in the cane fields. To the plantation offices on pay days come children who can barely reach over the counter for their pay envelopes. Because of the lack of ships and the demands of the munition factories there is likely to be a shortage of nitrates. And another possibility quite as serious, for the refining of sugar demands scientific exactness, is a scarcity of sugar chemists.

To provide against this possible shortage of chemists the College of Hawaii is to give this fall a special course in sugar laboratory practice. As a territorial institution the college has always sought to adapt its activities to meet the special needs of the islands; and, although it is the youngest land grant college, its graduates are already filling responsible positions in the islands. Within the last few months a recent graduate and a member of the senior class were made head chemists of two Hawaiian plantations.

During the present summer many of the college undergraduates have been working either in the sugar mills or in the fields. A member of the sophomore class, a Japanese, recruited a large force of workers from among the school boys and girls on the island of Kauai, and directed them until he was called into the army. A member of the freshman class, who is under the draft age, is now acting as head chemist on one of the larger plantations after only a few weeks of experience as assistant chemist.

In this emergency the college might furnish men already trained in sugar technology were it not for the demands of military service. Of the men in college last year who have had instruction in sugar chemistry, enlistments and the draft have taken all but one; and he, who is under draft age, is employed as assistant chemist in a sugar mill.

The special course which the college is to give is strictly a war measure. It does not supersede the regular four-year course in sugar technology, which will be continued, nor does it fit men as do the regular courses, for the more important positions. On the other hand, it does not demand as much of the student. There will be no formal entrance requirements. A good character is essential, and every applicant must satisfy the professor in charge that he has had sufficient training to do the work satisfactorily. Of book work and lectures there will be but little, and the emphasis will be placed on acquiring a mastery of the apparatus used in a sugar chemist's laboratory, and in the working out of such practical problems as the chemist must solve in his every-day work.

GERMAN CLASSES FALLING OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Enrollment in the German classes in the five St. Louis high schools shows a remarkable falling off from the numbers of past

years. Records show that many who have completed one term of German, or even one year of the required two years of German, have dropped the subject. The total number taking the second-year of the enrollment of last year. No first-year classes have been organized, and it is announced by the Board of Education that all those who wish to drop the study may do so on request. All of those who are continuing the study are doing so in order to obtain the required credits for college entrance and for graduation.

MANY LOUISIANA SALOONS CLOSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Seven saloons and roadhouses in the vicinity of the West End Naval Training Station went out of business on Sept. 27, in accordance with the order issued recently by the Navy Department following that of the War Department closing saloons within a fixed radius of army camps. Four saloons closed the same date within a like radius of the Algiers Naval Station. The Southern Yacht Club, with approximately 2000 members, also closed its bar, being within the proscribed zone from the West End station.

Only one of the roadhouses, the West End Tavern, has remained open as a restaurant and an ice-cream and soda stand. E. D. Chaddock, the proprietor, who has been selling liquor for more than 20 years, said: "I am going to stay right here, but my place will be a restaurant, without a drop of liquor in it, or allowed to be brought into it by anybody, myself included, and an ice-cream and soft drink stand."

WOMEN MEMBERS ON WAR BOARD INDORSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theodore Roosevelt has written to William H. Taft, chairman of the War Labor Board, indorsing the proposal to add two or more women members to that board. His letter follows: "Is it not possible for the national War Labor Board to put two or more duly constituted women members on the board?"

"If you approve of this, will you not bring it before the Secretary of Labor. In view of the ever-increasing importance of women's labor in war production, it seems to me that it should be represented on the national War Labor Board."

Mr. Taft said the matter would be brought before the board for consideration.

BIG DROP IN ENROLLMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The enrollment at the Illinois State Normal University here this fall is but 300. The average for former years was 800. No men are enrolled. There are so many attractive offers for women in industrial and commercial lines, paying far more than the profession of teaching, that many young women are giving up educational work.

PATRIOTIC SINGING IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—The singing of patriotic songs in schools was urged by Calvin N. Kendall of the State Department of Public Instruction in the talk he gave to members of the New Jersey Retirement Fund Association in convention here.

Read This Little Story Told By An American Officer

Some American soldiers at the front received from home a package of Liberty Loan posters. One of these posters bore the inscription—"Buy Liberty Bonds or Fight."

This poster was tacked up, and beneath it was placed a neatly lettered placard bearing the words—"WE DO BOTH."

It was true. These men had already seen hard fighting. To risk their lives was a daily occurrence—a thing to be expected. And as tho they were not doing enough for their country, they bought Liberty Bonds.

Are we not proud of such men! Do we not feel that the spirit which prompts such sacrifice as theirs carries with it its own reward!

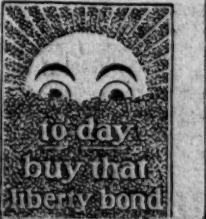
We cannot all fight, but few of us are unable to buy at least one "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bond. Any Bank or Trust Company will reserve one for you on payment of 10% of its value—balance in four payments.

You are asked to be prompt and generous. Please be both.

Read II Corinthians 9:6.

Liberty Loan Committee of New England

This advertisement is endorsed and paid for by the Consolidated Rendering Company as a part of their efforts to fight this war to a prompt and victorious conclusion.



LOAN TELEGRAMS INDICATE SUCCESS

Treasury Officials Confident, but Ask Liberty Bond Campaigners Not to Relax Efforts—Many Honor Flags Awarded

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Telegrams coming to the Treasury Department indicate that the fourth Liberty Loan will pass the \$6,000,000,000 minimum by the end of the allotted period, according to the official headquarters announcement. No official totals were available, most districts still reporting they were too busy gathering pledges to tabulate them.

Optimistic war news, coupled with the early success of the loan, prompted officials to sound a warning against any relaxation of effort by loan campaigners or prospective subscribers. In the two and a half weeks remaining, at least \$5,000,000,000 must be raised, it is estimated, since subscriptions so far probably do not reach the billion mark.

Encouraging reports came on Wednesday from the Middle West, where Iowa already has passed its goal and nearly all states of the Minneapolis district are approaching their allotments.

Twenty-two communities in New England have been awarded honor flags. Ten cities and five counties in Michigan already are over the top. Subscriptions among factory employees in Detroit are reported four times heavier than at this stage of the third loan.

The Cleveland district reported official subscriptions of \$15,213,000 at the close of business on Tuesday night, and 47 communities tabulated.

Official returns from 380 banks out of 2050 in the Richmond district at the close of business on Monday gave total subscriptions of \$14,158,000 with cash sales of \$6,400,000 additional.

New York's Campaign

Cuban Envoys, United States Marines and Italian Assistants Drive

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Envoys from Cuba, and a contingent of 48 United States marines—every one wounded in overseas fighting—shared honors in Wednesday's demonstration for the Liberty Loan in this city.

The Cuban Minister, Carlos M. de Cespedes, spoke at the Altar of Liberty at Madison Square, and visited the block decorated for his country in the "Avenue of the Allies."

While the marines were touring the city, 217 officers and men of the Italian Alpine Corps, veterans of the mountain struggle against Austria, arrived to join the campaign. In trench helmets adorned with cock feathers, the Italian troops marched through the downtown streets to the strains of native martial airs played by the Royal Band of the Grenadier Guards of Sardinia. In the detachment were 90 Alpini, headed by Capt. Giuseppe Lamputani, and carrying mountain staffs as well as rifles, and 90 Bersaglieri, commanded by Capt. Gastone Sani, and members of the Grenadier Guards. The naval band of the "landship" Recruit served as escort.

The crowds gave the visitors a vigorous welcome, which was supplemented by formal greetings extended by Gen. Emilio Guglielmotti, Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington, and Capt. Henry A. Uterhart, representing the War Department.

China Enthusiastic Over Loan
SHANGHAI, China (Wednesday)—America's fourth Liberty Loan campaign has been endorsed by most of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and it is being promoted by the most extensive advertising campaign in the history of China. In Shanghai, the subscriptions at the end of the second day amounted to \$250,000.

Many prominent Chinese newspapers devote their leading editorials to the opening of the loan drive. The Eastern Times says: "Since China is shar-

Nashville, Tenn.

FAMOUS SHOE STORE

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Boise, Idaho.

White-Runyon Shoe Co.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Graham, Va.

W. B. MORTON & CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Detroit, Michigan.

P. J. SCHMIDT

32 and 34 Michigan Avenue

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Portland, Ore.

LIPMAN WOLFE & CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

ing in the advantages of American leadership, the Chinese should share the expenses."

"The loan," says the Republican News, "deserves the enthusiastic support of all Chinese who thus can show their love of liberty and justice."

New York Total \$139,419,500

Special from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Liberty Loan Committee announced officially on Wednesday night that subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan in the second federal reserve district had reached a total of \$139,419,500.

Greater New York subscriptions to the loan to date total, so the committee announced, \$112,878,750.

American Indians and Loan

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The five civilized tribes of American Indians will subscribe \$2,600,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan. Figures given out by Superintendent Parker show the tribes have, up to now, invested a total of \$9,523,870 in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps.

Cuban Subscription Over \$1,000,000

HAVANA, Cuba—Subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan here were reported by the committee in charge on Wednesday to already exceed \$1,000,000. Cuba's quota is placed at \$6,000,000, a sum which it is expected will be oversubscribed, although it is twice the quota allotted to Cuba for the third loan.

Chinese Citizens Bond Buyers

Special from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chinese of this city are exerting every effort to buy Liberty bonds. They have held a parade through the Chinese district around Mott and Pell streets. The Chinese Republic's flag has its place on Fifth Avenue, and one day at the "Altar of Liberty" was given over to the honor of China and her place in the war. The principal speaker was Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador, and China's contribution of about 200,000 laborers for service in France and her determination to stand by the Allies to the end were described.

STEEL CONSERVATION NEED EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The successes of the Allies on the battle fronts of Europe are making a heavy demand for steel. As the War Industries Board puts it, steel has now become the most precious of metals, and coal is only second to it in value.

Because of the steel that is needed for rails, engines and other purposes overseas, everything which uses steel at home must wait until the requirements of General Pershing are met. This is hard on the railroads, for they are in a condition that required enormous quantities. It had been the ambition of William G. McArdoo, when he became Director-General of Railroads, to make needed betterments, but he has been told that he will have to run the railroads of the country with the equipment he has, with the addition only of what must be supplied to keep the roads in repair and to convey the supplies necessary for the military and civilian populations.

The public is warned that it must put up with poor road beds and many inconveniences, if the war continues, because the Railroad Administration cannot have the steel and other materials that would be necessary to put the roads in the condition that would satisfy the traveling public, and to keep them there. This is one of the war sacrifices that Americans are called upon to make.

NEW ENGLAND COAL SUPPLY ASSURED

United States Fuel Administration Says War Industries in That Section Will Be Able to Operate Uninterruptedly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration has announced that the fuel supply is now assured for the continuous operation of the war industries of New England, unless there should be some unexpected happening in the mines or transportation systems which supply that section with coal.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, assures the residents of New England that they will have no repetition of last winter's coal lack.

"The accumulation by New England during the past summer of sufficient coal to supply its minimum requirements during the winter has been made possible by effective cooperation between the miners, the United States Fuel Administration, the United States Railroad Administration, and the United States Shipping Board," it is announced.

"The subordination by the Fuel Administration of the winter fuel requirements of other industrial centers to those of New England is not, and must not be, construed as an indication that the industries of the latter section are considered of greater importance than those of any other locality. Transportation difficulties alone have controlled the policy of the Fuel Administration in providing the factories of New England with sufficient coal to insure them against a repetition of the conditions of last winter."

"It is common knowledge that the railroad facilities of New England are extremely limited, and are wholly inadequate to meet the enormous demand that has been made upon them since the United States became a belligerent. It is known also that this fact necessitates the transportation by water of approximately 66 per cent of the bituminous coal consumed in that territory."

"Approximately 75 per cent of the war industries of the United States are located east of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Potomac River. A large proportion of that percentage is situated in New England. Frozen coal in the cars, snow-bound tracks and an intense cold, which not only blocked the northern Atlantic ports of the United States, but froze ships to their docks as far south as Newport News, threatened a paralysis of the war industries of New England, which was only narrowly averted. The imperative necessity for preventing a recurrence of such a situation irresistibly impelled the Fuel Administration to adopt the course it has followed in giving preference to the requirements of that locality."

HEARST PAPER SEEKS RELIEF IN COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—The Examiner Publishing Company, publishing The San Francisco Examiner, has filed suit in Nevada asking for a permanent injunction preventing the state and county councils of defense from taking steps to enforce the terms of a resolution condemning the Hearst publications.

In the petition the charge is made that the action taken by the State Council of Defense was without authority of law, was against the con-

stitutional guarantee of free speech, and in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It is also alleged that the action was contrary to public policy, and especially contrary to the policy of the United States Government in conducting the war against the Central Powers.

E. S. Farrington, federal judge, refused to issue a temporary restraining order on the complaint, however, taking the position that the State Council of Defense is a government agency and that he will not interfere with the actions of any such organization.

Oct. 4 was set as the date for the hearing of an application for a permanent injunction.

MASSACHUSETTS AND ABSENT SOLDIER VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A special commission is to be sent to France to take the vote of the Massachusetts soldiers in the state election in November. The Executive Council formally approved of the commission at its meeting on Wednesday. The commissioners, named by Governor McCall, are Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of State; Charles S. Baxter of Medford, and Lewis R. Sullivan, executive councilor. Applications to vote have been received from only 25 to 30 men overseas, though about 2700 applications have been received from soldiers still in the United States. Many of the latter, however, may be in France on election day.

AUTHORIZATION OF SIX WAR PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authorization to proceed with the construction of six war projects to cost approximately \$2,325,150 was given to the construction division by the War Department.

The projects are: Additions and extensions to the Frankford (Pa.) Arsenal, to cost \$1,000,000; additions to the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal, estimated to cost \$833,500; half million dollar phosphorus plant near Fairmount, W. Va.; tetryl plant at Senter, Mich., at an estimated cost of \$250,000; shops, warehouses, six barracks and an office building for the utilities detachment at Camp Upton, to cost \$128,650; proving ground at Elizabethport, N. J., to cost \$110,000.

BOSTON FREIGHTER SINKS A U-BOAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German submarine which torpedoed and sank the French cruiser Dupetit Thouars in the Atlantic on Aug. 7, was in turn destroyed and sunk by gunfire from an American freight steamship, one of a convoy of 24 steamers which the French warship was helping to escort through the danger zone. It was learned here on Wednesday. The freighter which sank the submarine is owned in Boston, and a report of the incident has just been received by representatives of the line here.

INFLUENCE NOT TO COUNT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of Congress who have filed applications for lawyers seeking commissions in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, have been informed that "applications must be without influence," and, coming through congressmen, will not be considered. Representative Osborne of California, Republican, read to the House on Wednesday a letter from the Judge Advocate-General's office giving this answer to him. He said he had called the letter to the attention of the Judge Advocate-General, with a protest that it was "unnecessary and irritating."

BARLEY DIVERTED TO THE DAIRIES

Shutting Off of Foodstuffs From Breweries Expected to Show Eventually in the Prices of Butter and Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Dairying industries of the United States are expected to reap the first fruits of the presidential order which went into effect on Tuesday, shutting off completely all foodstuffs from the breweries, although it may be several weeks before the diversion of barley and its by-products from the vats of the brewery to the feed boxes of the cattle shed is reflected in the price of milk or butter. According to a liquor dealers' advertisement in The Washington Times of May 17, 1917, the brewing industry of the United States consumed in one year 50,000,000 bushels of barley, 17,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 bushels of rice, while the same advertisement admitted that 39 per cent of the food value of the barley was lost in brewing.

It is true that within the last four months the consumption of foodstuffs by the breweries has been cut 30 per cent, with the result that barley by-products have begun to be quoted on the grain exchanges of the country at prices 20 to 40 per cent below those of wheat or rye, which heretofore have been the basis of the mixed feeds which have been regarded as the best milk producers. The liquor dealers have claimed for many years that prohibition would cut off the supply of so-called brewers' grains from dairies which were so located as to be able to obtain such feed, and that the price of milk would be increased materially.

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, the milk administrator of the New England Regional Milk Commission said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The releasing of 50,000,000 bushels of barley by the brewers will enable this barley to be used in the milling of flour and its by-products for cattle feeding to take the place of brewers' grains which have formerly been on the market. It is too early to say what effect this will have on the dairy industry of the United States, but the indications are that the withdrawal of the brewery by-products will not be detrimental to the farmer."

Even if the effect of the diversion of 16 per cent of the barley crop of 1918, estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, from the breweries to other industries does not at once appear, there will be avail-

able, according to another advertisement of the brewers, approximately 2,000,000 acres of agricultural land which heretofore was used solely in raising grains for the breweries, and which now can produce food for the people of the United States and their allies abroad.

STANDARD PRICES ON SHOES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maximum and minimum retail prices for shoes as agreed to by the industry and women were announced on Wednesday by the War Industries Board. Shoes are grouped in three classes as follows: Class A, from \$9 to \$12; Class B, \$6 to \$8.50; Class C, \$3 to \$5.50.

Proportionate prices will be fixed for youths' and children's footwear. This schedule begins Oct. 15, time being allowed retailers to dispose of present stocks. The agreement was subscribed to by the committee representing manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Each retailer will be required to sign a pledge to be displayed in his store and failure to do so will mean cutting off of supplies. To check up on the observance of the agreement, shoes in each class will be stamped with a class number.

INAUGURATION OF GEN. PEDRO A. DIAZ

PANAMA, R. P.—Gen. Pedro A. Diaz was inaugurated as second Vice-President on Tuesday. In his inaugural address he spoke of the friendly relations existing between Panama and the United States and expressed the assurance of the prosperity and self-determination of small nations as being guaranteed by the fundamentals enunciated by President Wilson, which, he said, represented the spirit of America.

BOSTON & MAINE CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Arthur B. Nichols of Melrose, Mass., and William S. Trowbridge of Newton, Mass., have been appointed treasurer and controller, respectively, of the Boston & Maine Railroad. In announcing the appointments the statement is made by the railroad that under the present federal control, the operation of the Boston & Maine Railroad is conducted by the United States Railroad Administration. The Director-General has ruled that federal treasurers and federal auditors shall not perform services for a corporation whose railroad is being operated by the government. A separate organization to care for corporate affairs was therefore necessary.

INDEPENDENT WINS PLACE ON BALLOT

Theodore A. Bell, a Foe of Dry Amendments and Opposed to Health Insurance Amendment, Is a Gubernatorial Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California political complication which resulted in depriving the Democratic Party of a candidate for Governor in the November election, was definitely cleared up in one respect on Tuesday, when it was officially announced that Theodore A. Bell had gained a place on the ballot as a candidate for Governor as an Independent. Mr. Bell is a Democrat, and will make the fight on a wet platform, opposed to both the state bone-dry measure and the federal prohibition amendment, against William D. Stephens, Republican, who is a candidate to succeed himself.

The Democratic Party was deprived of having a candidate for Governor through the fact that James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, a registered Republican, tried to secure both the Democratic and Republican nomination at the primary election. As he gained the Democratic and lost the Republican nomination, and as the Primary Election Law made it impossible for a candidate who lost the nomination of his own party to become the candidate of another party, the Democratic Party was left leaderless.

Mr. Bell has taken a stand against the compulsory health insurance constitutional amendment, which is also to be voted on at the coming election. On this point he says:

"I believe that it would be a serious mistake to adopt the amendment. This is no time to enter a field of experimentation that has been rejected by every state in the union that has given it any consideration. The principal argument in its favor seems to be that it has worked well in Germany. Lots of things may have worked well in Germany that will not work there in the future. The argument that we should adopt the amendment and then leave it to the Legislature to work out the legislation in detail is unsound. If health insurance, with some of its alluring and deceptive aspects, is once submitted to the Legislature of this state, the time of that Legislature that should be devoted to economy and retrenchment will be consumed in an attempt to work out a scheme that has no precedent in the American Union."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Established 1851

To the Extent That We-Save- and-Buy, We-Fight-and-Win

It should be an easy and pleasant task to lend to Uncle Sam—at a good rate of interest—the money needed to maintain the Boys who are Fighting on to Victory in France

We all can't wear the uniform. But we all CAN Draft our Dollars into the Service

Buy Bonds Now
At the Nearest Bank

Jordan Marsh Company

Boston—Washington Street, between Avon and Summer Streets

Things delightful to Women

We have a collection of things beautiful and useful for women—most of which are not to be had elsewhere. They are marked by quality, originality, and the loving touch of the interested craftsman—for in every case they are made in the way a woman would make them for herself, if she could.

Beautifully done handbags of rare loomed materials, sets and pieces for bureau or dressing table, traveling bags, fitted or unfitted, fine umbrellas, and little things of gold and silver, with the artist's cunning wrought into them—so many, so varied a grouping that you must see to understand.

So we ask you to come in and inspect them, without being hurried. If you are a woman you may find just the thing you have wanted for yourself or a friend. If you are a man you will find the solution of the riddle—"What can I find for her that will be truly the right gift?"

And not the least of the transaction will be the identifying mark of Shreve, Crump and Low Company, made the sign of value and good merchandise during one hundred and eighteen years of business. Courtesy here is never governed by the length of a purse.

Shreve, Crump and Low Company

Founded in 1800

Jewelry, Gems, Gifts for Men and Women

147 Tremont Street

Boston, Massachusetts

STORY ABOUT WAR WORKERS REFUTED

The Boston Herald and Journal Prints Statement Retracting Its Articles Regarding Mrs. M. E. Symons and Miss E. L. Drake

BOSTON, Mass.—Stating that "Common justice requires that an effort be made to redress the wrong unintentionally done to these ladies," The Boston Herald and Journal publishes a story on its editorial page retracting articles it printed in August disparaging Mrs. Mary E. Symons and Miss Ethel Langdon Drake and their war relief work. The Herald article follows:

MRS. SYMONS AND MISS DRAKE AGAIN

In issues of this newspaper in the early part of August appeared articles disparaging Mrs. Mary E. Symons and Miss Ethel Langdon Drake, and stating or implying that they had been dishonestly soliciting money for a non-existent charity; that none of the ambulances for which Miss Drake was endeavoring to secure women drivers had ever been ordered, or, if ordered, could be paid for; that the young women whom Miss Drake was engaging as drivers were "dupes"; that the two ladies were women of doubtful character, and unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves or of their work; that the uniforms they were wearing and the French medals in the possession of Mrs. Symons were not genuine; and finally that Miss Drake had been compelled by District Attorney Swann of New York to surrender \$14,000 collected by her, which had been turned over by Mr. Swann to the French Embassy.

The Herald was led to make these statements by appearances and information on which ordinarily it would have been safe to rely; but which in this instance have proved to be entirely misleading. A careful investigation has shown that every one of the statements above mentioned is erroneous. Common justice requires that an effort be made to redress the wrong unintentionally done to these ladies.

Mrs. Symons' Work

Mrs. Symons is an English woman of property and standing. Her husband and her son are officers in the English Army. Her son has been wounded in the service. Since November, 1914, she has maintained, largely at her own expense, a hospital in France in which many wounded French, English and (lately) American soldiers have been treated. She holds a certificate of competence from the British Red Cross and the British committee of the French Red Cross; her hospital was early given formal official recognition by the French Government; she has repeatedly received letters of appreciation and indorsement from French generals and high officials of the French Government, besides many grateful acknowledgments from wounded soldiers; she has been through many bombing raids, and she has received the Medaille des Affaires Etrangères for her work, and the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

Miss Drake, an American woman living in London at the outbreak of the war, became connected with Mrs. Symons' work at the time of the retreat of the Germans from Noyon in March, 1917, and has remained with her, caring for refugees and sharing the hospital work, ever since. Miss Drake also has documents of undoubted authenticity testifying to the excellence and devotion of her services. She is a Christian Science practitioner in good and regular standing, and enjoys the confidence of adherents of this religious body in our own and in other cities.

On Sept. 27, 1917, at Paris, Miss Drake, at the solicitation of the representative of an American automobile concern, wrote an order, in terms suggested by him, for 25 truck chassis for ambulances, and he then drew and handed to her an acceptance of the order. The terms of these papers and of a supplementary oral understanding made at the same time were such as would have led a person experienced in business to hesitate. The agent was extremely desirous of introducing his cars at the front. Shipping space was hard to secure. Other obstacles had to be overcome. The two women stood well with the French and English authorities. They were accustomed to generosity where the wounded were concerned. Whatever may have been the real intention of the agent, both women undoubtedly understood that the chassis would not have to be paid for, and that the only expense would be for the bodies, which Mrs. Symons was to have made in France at her own expense.

Miss Drake offered the 25 ambulances to the French Government, which thankfully accepted them. The matter of drivers was fully discussed with the French Government, and Miss Drake was officially authorized to proceed to America to enlist a sufficient number of young women for

that purpose. Mrs. Symons was authorized to accompany her for the purpose of raising money for the further development and equipment of her hospital, in view of the probable need of additional beds for American wounded (en vue de régler différentes questions intéressant le fonctionnement et le développement de la dite ambulance. Madame Symons devra rejoindre son poste dès que sa mission sera terminée. Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat du Service de Santé Militaire la recommande au bon accueil des autorités anglaises, américaines et françaises et les prie de lui donner, tant à l'aller qu'au retour, toutes les facilités utiles pour le meilleur accomplissement de sa mission et de son voyage).

What the French Consul Says
Upon their arrival in New York the French Consul General indorsed upon the "authorization" of each a special recommendation to all American officials and citizens.

Publicity was at once given to their errand by the newspapers. Among the women who called upon Miss Drake in New York was a famous golf player, who proposed a plan for the raising of money for 25 additional ambulances by a country-wide exhibition golf tour to be conducted by the champion's husband, who was also to be treasurer, and to have entire control of the funds raised. Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons were urged to prolong their stay in America and to accompany the champion on the tour at her expense. To this plan, with a lack of judgment which she now recognizes, Miss Drake assented. She and Mrs. Symons started on the trip. The trip extended from June 12 to Aug. 1; but on account of questions about their motives and plans Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons returned at the end of the first week. Much money was realized from the exhibitions, but neither Miss Drake nor Mrs. Symons had any control of it, or ever received either the money or any additional ambulances. No \$14,000 or any other sum in any wise connected with or taken from Miss Drake or Mrs. Symons has, according to the French Ambassador, ever been turned over to the French Embassy. Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons are more anxious than anybody else to know what has become of the proceeds of the trip. Before the trip was begun they had asked and received the cordial permission of the French Government to bring over the additional ambulances.

Suffered from Associations
On their return from the trip they found that a woman of German extrac-

tion, who had been recommended to them as secretary by a well-known American organization, had been spreading stories about them. The young women whom they had enlisted resigned. The sums of money received by Miss Drake from these young women were trifling, and no part was retained by her or by Mrs. Symons. Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons were examined before District Attorney Swann and Miss Drake was accused of fraud. The newspapers far and wide gave currency to the charge.

Thus by a remarkable combination of circumstances, for some but not all of which lack of business experience on the part of these two ladies is responsible, the object of their trip has been completely defeated, and they have been put to great expense and subjected to severe humiliation. For its unwitting share in this result this newspaper is truly sorry.

DRY LEGISLATORS GENERALLY VICTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Liquor interests of Massachusetts failed to justify their threat to end the political career of members of the Massachusetts Legislature who voted for the ratification of the prohibitory amendment, for at the recent primary in the State, of the 27 senators, and 87 of the 145 representatives who were recorded in favor of the measure were renominated.

Of the 27 senators who voted for ratification, six did not seek to return, while two were defeated. On the other hand, eight representatives who voted for the amendment were nominated for the Senate, three were defeated, as was one of the nine wet Senators who sought to return. Of the 145 members of the House who voted for ratification, 26 did not stand for another term, while 11 were defeated. Several wet representatives were defeated.

WAR BUNGALOW PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Actual work on the war bungalows to be erected in Davenport for the arsenal workers will commence as soon as the material arrives. The government has approximately 60 of these community housing projects under way in different parts of the country. Davenport is to have 374 of the bungalows.

BREWERY INQUIRY MAY BE DELAYED

(Continued from page one)

alien enemy property in this country, and it is on record that \$100,000 of the fund gathered for the purchase of The Washington Times, comes under his jurisdiction as alien property custodian. One of the members who contributed \$30,000 to the fund is now in Germany and his property is German-owned property.

New Jersey and Prohibition

Federal Amendment to Be Indorsed by Republican Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—Nation-wide prohibition will be presented to the Republican state convention in the form of a plank in the platform indorsing the federal prohibition amendment. Prohibitionists believe they will control the convention.

Governor Edges, who led as a candidate for the Senate in the recent primaries, favors war-time prohibition, but has not declared himself as in full accord with the nation-wide movement. It is declared that the primary figures show the Republicans voted against prohibition and that as the Democratic candidates did not make prohibition an issue, therefore both parties are opposed to nationwide and permanent prohibition. Anti-Saloon League officials, however, believe that prohibition will gain a victory in the State.

The state Democratic convention is expected to indorse prohibition, but not through the amendment, because its delegates claim such a method would contravene "the right of the people to regulate their own internal affairs."

Fewer New York Licenses

Twenty Cities of Empire State Have Just Become Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While 19 third-class cities and one second-class city in this state have just gone dry, in

accordance with last April's local option elections, in which 19 others voted wet, the state excise department reports that in New York City there will be, this year, a decrease in the number of liquor-selling places ranging from 16 to 43 per cent.

These figures are based on the decrease in the number of applications for licenses. The licenses cost \$1500, and the proximity of prohibition has caused the proprietors of about 2150 saloons to abstain from seeking new licenses for the year beginning Oct. 1. Many of those who did apply are ready to quit the business and ask for the rebate the law allows them if conditions, from their point of view, do not improve.

The percentage of decrease in the various sections of this city were, approximately: Manhattan, 16; Brooklyn, 23; the Bronx, 43; Queens, 30, and Richmond, 26.

Binghamton is the first second-class city which is now dry and the other dry cities are: Auburn, Batavia, Canandaigua, Corning, Corland, Elmira, Fulton, Gloversville, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Middletown, Norwich, Oneonta, Oneida, Plattsburgh, Salamanca and Watertown.

MAINE'S OFFICIAL ELECTION FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The official results of the recent state election were made public on Wednesday by the Governor and council as follows: For Governor, Carl E. Milliken (re-elected), 64,089; Bertrand G. McIntire, 58,918; For United States Senator, Bert M. Fernald (re-elected), 67,431; Elmer E. Newbert, 54,889. The pluralities accorded the congressmen were as follows: L. B. Goodall, 2176; Wallace H. White Jr., 2784; John A. Peters, 5363; Ira G. Hersey, 3962.

DOCTORS WARNED ON LIQUOR ORDERS

Flood of Prescriptions at New Hampshire's First Municipal Liquor Agency Stirs Authorities to Take Action in Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Members of the medical fraternity have been taken to task by the authorities in connection with the issue of prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, as shown in the record of New Hampshire's first municipal liquor agency which has been open for the past week in this city. The agency is authorized by the State's prohibitory law, which provides that liquor may be purchased at a public agency on a doctor's prescription to be used for medicinal purposes only.

When the State went dry May 1 no liquor agency was established anywhere. The city government of Manchester voted in July to establish one and it opened for business last week. The flood of doctors' prescriptions calling for liquor was so great that the entire stock of about 32 gallons of whiskey and quantities of other intoxicants were cleaned out in two hours and more had to be secured in trucks from Boston.

Prescriptions were presented in wholesale quantities, some of these calling for as much as two gallons of whiskey in a single prescription, all signed by practicing physicians in the city. The dispensation of intoxicants on these doctors' orders became a public scandal and Police Chief Michael J. Healy asked J. S. Lewis, State Commissioner of Prohibition, to

make an investigation, which he has done. Mr. Lewis called upon several physicians, whose names appeared on numbers of prescriptions and pointed out the provision of the law which requires a doctor to diagnose a case for which he prescribes liquor "with the same professional skill and care with which he prescribed for any poisonous drug."

Mr. Lewis found some individual cases where the doctors had prescribed without even seeing the patients and it is presumed that his department will take action in those cases forthwith. The certificate which the physician signs in issuing the request for liquor states that "in my opinion, such liquor is necessary to cure, or alleviate, the disease from which the patient is suffering."

The police of Manchester say they have evidence that one physician collected \$400 in one day for issuing prescriptions for liquor. Others have issued such numbers as to arouse the suspicions of the authorities. One 16-year-old boy told Commissioner Lewis that he went to a physician and obtained a liquor permit for members of his family who he said were ill, the doctor not having actually seen the patients. Unless the scandal that has arisen with regard to the issue of prescriptions can be abated by the action of physicians themselves, it is understood that the coming Legislature will be asked to amend the prohibitory law by withdrawing altogether from the medical fraternity the privilege of prescribing liquor in any form for their patients.

STREET RAILWAY INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Hylan has directed the corporation counsel to investigate all the street railways in the city. If they are not living up to their franchises the mayor wants legal steps taken to take those franchises away.

"Liberty for All Forever"—Buy Bonds

James McCreery & Co.

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"McCREERY SILKS"

15,000 Yards of

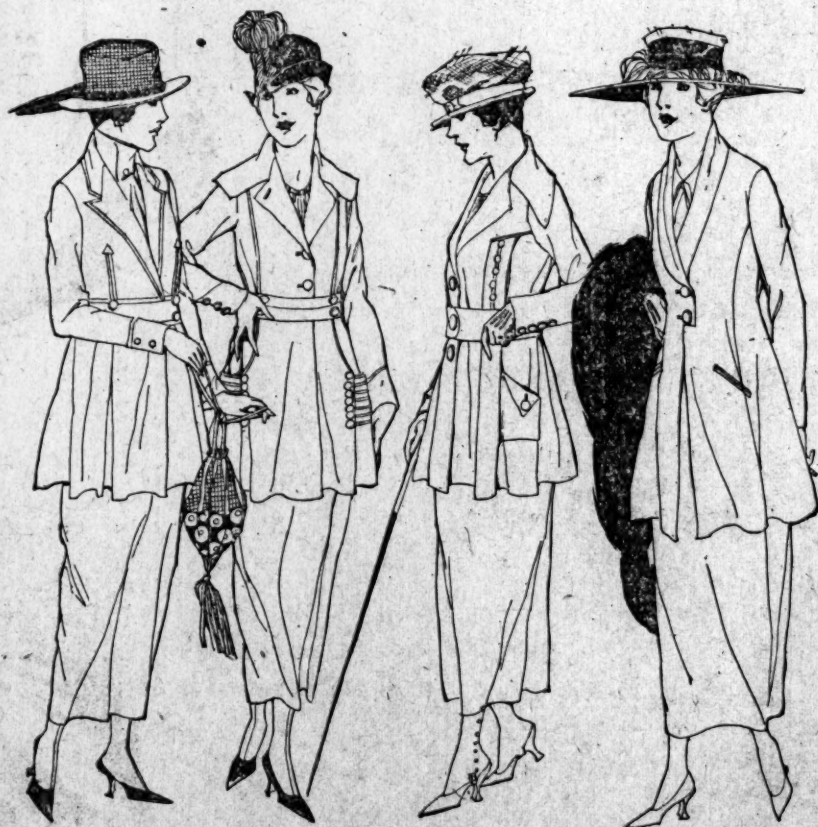
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All Wool Dress Serge; dependable quality.....yard 2.25



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WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE SUITS
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Distinctive and individual Fall and Winter Suits developed in dependable Materials selected for their attractiveness as well as wearing qualities; the models cannot be duplicated again at this price; newest style coats and skirts; superior tailoring; popular Fall colorings.

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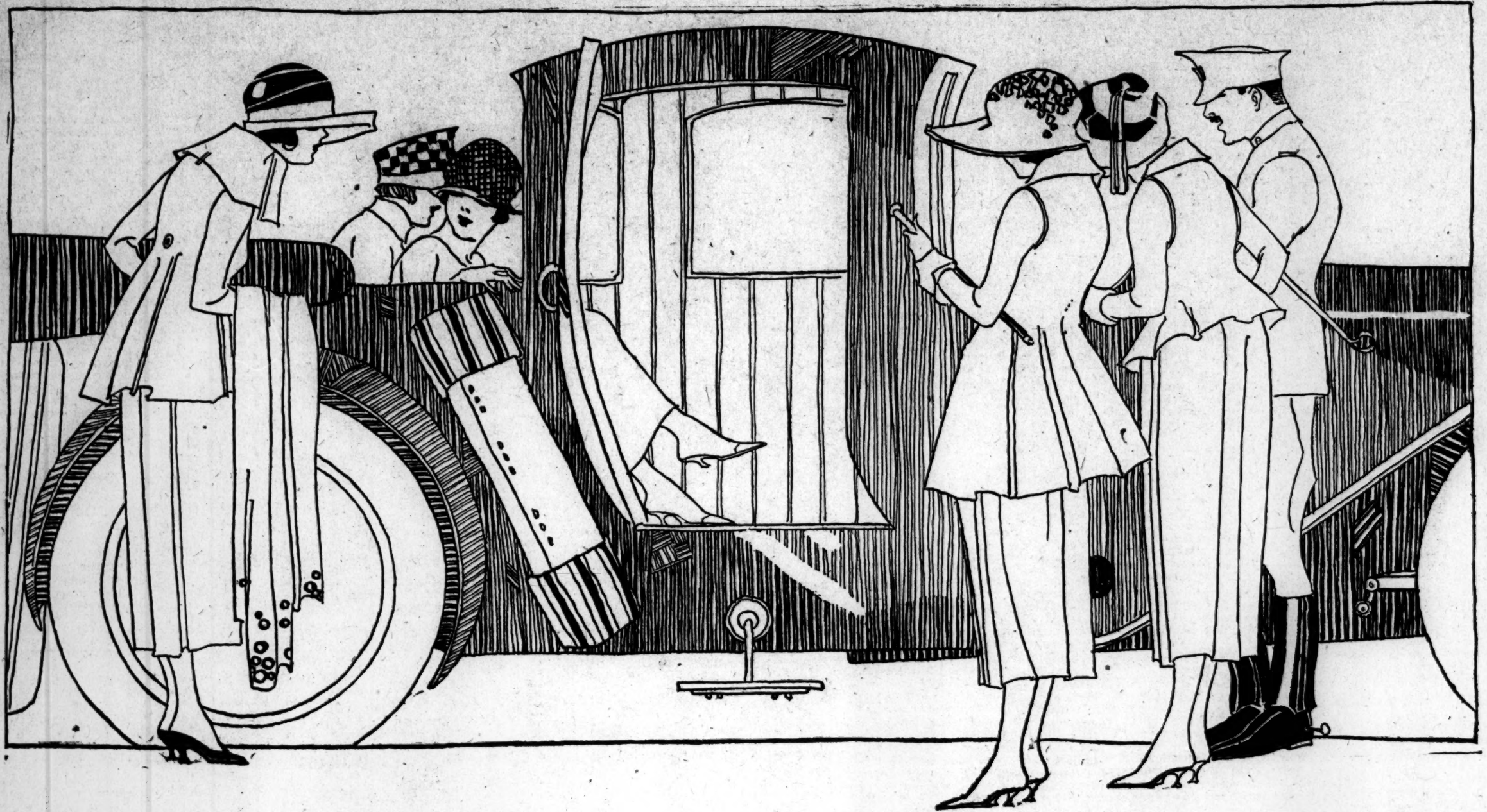
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Supremely smart yet wonderfully comfortable!



Model No. 508. The "Combination." A conservative shoe of kid built with a narrow heel and snug-fitting ankle, but with a wider-than-usual ball.

Model No. 502. The "Joan." When bent on long shopping trips you'll just be thankful for the comfort of this trim-looking boot. In mahogany or dark tan calf.



Model No. 542. The "Avalon." Very trim is this boot with its notched vamp, its imitation wing tip and tall slender top. Comes in brown kid with a cloth top to match.



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WE recommend that you go to your Red Cross dealer's today, see the pretty new models he has, dainty charming creations that should instantly delight you.

When you choose them for their beauty you hardly dare to hope that such style shoes will be comfortable while "breaking in."

Just try one on—the very smartest one. Walk in it—isn't its wonderful comfort a joyful surprise? And the more wonder—as you notice how snugly it fits every curve of the foot.

You will find such comfort behind the smart dainty lines of every Red Cross Shoe—made possible through the famous "bends with your foot" feature.

Surely you should enjoy wearing this—an extremely smart as well as an exceedingly comfortable shoe.

Write for "Footwear Style—Without Extravagance"—sent without charge. Illustrates and describes the correct models in all materials. Address THE KROHN - FECHHEIMER CO., 536 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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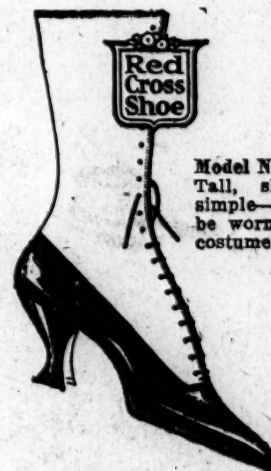
"Bends with your foot"
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Model No. 514. The "Sylvanus." For those who seek something modestly different is this boot in dark brown kid. The unusual vamp and perforations make it very attractive.



Model No. 539. The "Darby." Tall, slim and extremely simple—this smart boot can be worn with your daintiest costume.



Model No. 540. The "Del Rio." Many a war-busy woman will choose this serviceable new boot with its sensible Cuban heel and plain simple lines.



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There are Red Cross Shoe dealers in most principal cities. Look for their ads. in this and other issues of The Christian Science Monitor.

GERMAN INFLUENCE ACTIVE IN MOROCCO

Spain's Inaction in the Zone Allows Raisuli and Other German Agents to Further Their Policy Without Hindrance

Previous articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 14, 21, 22, 23 and Oct. 2.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The governmental authorities find it a considerable nuisance to make a periodical presentation to the public of the Morocco accounts, as has to be done in the ordinary course of ministerial obligation. They are turned out with as little comment and publicity as possible, and the newspapers are sometimes kind enough to stow them away in a corner of an inside page, or even upon occasion to drop them out altogether. A year or two ago, thanks largely to the exposure and agitation that were set on foot by one or two of the Madrid newspapers which had reached the conclusion that, come what might, the Morocco problem had to be sternly faced, there was some pretense of an overhauling of the situation and an undertaking that a great endeavor would be made to reduce the highly inflated expenditure.

The public was given to understand that the government was in earnest in this matter by the circumstance, much advertised, that Spanish troops in considerable numbers were to be withdrawn from the zone where, as it was happily declared, their presence was no longer needed, thanks to the splendid work of pacification already accomplished. The troops were withdrawn, and on their return were duly reviewed by the head of the realm, and the circumstances appeared to give satisfaction. Since then, however, the justification of withdrawing them—if it is to be assumed that the work of the Spanish army in Morocco is of any value—appears doubtful, while there is, unfortunately, no indication that the expenses of the zone are being reduced.

The accounts for the month of June and for the first six months of the present year have just been issued. From these it appears that in June the total expenses amounted to 11,336,742 pesetas, of which 3,184,603 were apportioned to administration and 7,713,509 to the war department. The total expenses for the first six months of this year amounted to 62,937,696 pesetas as against 56,331,327 in the corresponding period of last year. Distributed according to departments 3,448,240 went to the account of the Foreign Office, 56,767,773 to the war department, 892,322 to the marine, 497,928 to local administration (or interior) and 1,331,432 to public works. In comparison with 1917 there is an increase in every department.

This might be considered satisfactory if there were any substantial improvement in the situation; but there is not, despite the fact that some ministers have suggested of late that the situation in the zone is not so bad as critics would make out and that there is every prospect of it being highly profitable to Spain in the future. In the circumstances, however, it is urged in some quarters that the showy demonstrations sometimes made by Spanish officials in the zone are somewhat absurd. No opportunity seems to be lost of making a ceremonious display in which faithful natives take the part allotted to them. These, however, are of little practical value.

Intelligence has just been received of a fine affair at Tetuan upon the occasion of the conferring of the Cruz Laureada de San Fernando of the second class upon an official of the Army Sanitary Corps, Señor Ricardo Bertolotti. This official has undoubtedly performed splendid services deserving recognition, but whether they necessitated the presence of the High Commissioner, General Jordana, a full complement of the available Spanish troops under the command of Brigadier-General Vallejo, and delegations from all the military and civil authorities at a grand celebration, is another matter. The Grand Vizier and various Moorish dignitaries duly put in an appearance. When General Jordana arrived the band played the Spanish royal march, and then the royal order according to which the decoration was conferred was duly read. Lieutenant-Colonel Serrano planned the decoration on the breast of Señor Bertolotti, and the troops marched past the hero of the occasion. There were further celebrations at the army headquarters, enthusiastic speeches were made, and Señor Trivino on behalf of the sanitary corps was led to say that, given the opportunity, all his colleagues would also be heroes.

General Jordana himself declared he was proud to be present on such an occasion, praised the virtues of the army in which he had absolute faith, and called for cheers for the martyrs of the campaign, for Bertolotti, for Spain and for the army and for the King. There was immense applause. About the same time a dispatch from Melilla states that a demonstration on the religious side has just taken place at Nador. The Bishop of Fez, Father Cervera, turned up there in the company of General Aizpuru, and, according to the report, received an enthusiastic welcome from the local people, the Moorish nobilities receiving him ceremoniously in the Plaza del Pilar. The Bishop visited the Moorish zoco where he was entertained in Moorish style, and proceeded on the following day to some religious ceremonies, being entertained to lunch by the Compañía Española de las Minas del Rif.

While all this was going on there was news that the indefatigable German Consul at Tetuan, Herr Bohn, was paying more visits to Raisuli at the camp of the latter in the hills, and that on a recent occasion when he did so he had with him the nephew of the Abd el Malek, who is attending to German interests in the eastern part of the zone. It is stated that a new headquarters with a fine house, is being established for Raisuli at Dar Ben Karish which is a few miles west of Tetuan and that he is now moving his forces in that direction. It is also reported that he and Kassim Ben Salah, the third of the trinity of eminent Moors who are furthering the German plans to the best of their ability, are continuing the lavish distribution of funds to the mountain tribes to maintain their support. A prominent and enterprising Spanish concern, known as the Compañía Colonizadora Española, is engaged with the scheme for the construction of the railway from Tetuan to Tangier, and as the tribes in this territory threaten serious difficulties, the company has approached Raisuli for his intervention in the matter. For his part, Raisuli asks for arms and ammunition as the price of his influence with the tribes, and a difficulty is presented, for the Spanish Government can surely not give its consent to such a proposition.

In the meantime Raisuli is being pressed by Herr Bohn to send some assistance east to Abd el Malek, who does not seem to be in a very good way since the French successes over his forces with their German lieutenants in the region of Taza. These successes seem to have considerably reduced the belief of Abd el Malek's followers in his prospects, there have been desertions in large numbers, and Abd el Malek is moving his camp in a very restless and uncertain way. The latest reports being that he is trying to gather fresh forces in the country inhabited by the Sinhaja tribe. Raisuli, however, is little disposed to do anything for Abd el Malek, being preoccupied with his own affairs and not anxious to encourage another rebel chief who is evidently a formidable rival to his own ambitions. In a passive way Raisuli is causing much trouble to the Spanish administration in the country with which he specially concerns himself, and there is an extraordinary report in circulation to the effect that the Spanish authorities at Tetuan have actually been asking for the intervention of Herr Bohn in their negotiations with the former brigand.



Prisoners marching through the streets of St. Quentin

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There was a strange incident at Tetuan recently which has caused much comment. Here at Tetuan is the tomb of Sidi Saidy, the father of Raisuli, and here came the son of Raisuli to pray at the tomb of his grandfather who in his day was one of the most respected of the Moorish dignitaries of the city. Raisuli's son arrived in the full majesty of a prince of Morocco, with the proper court thereof and an escort of 25 infantry and 25 Moorish cavalry. His passage through the streets of Tetuan aroused great curiosity, the people lined up to witness it, and there was much speculation upon the inner meaning of it all. Raisuli junior was mounted on a magnificent horse, and two Moors held the bridle as they marched along. Two retainers specially mounted followed immediately behind him, and then the rest of the escort. After homage had been paid at the tomb, the former brigand's son was feasted by El Lebady. As stated there has been much speculation upon this affair, and it is generally believed that in some way

there has been a political object to be achieved. Meantime the movements and doings of Muley Hafid, the former Sultan of Morocco, who is in close relationship with the Germans and whom it is understood they have promised to put back on the throne when they are masters of everything and everywhere, have once again, after an interval of silence, been attracting attention. The last time Muley Hafid was before the public attention to any extent was when he was creating certain difficulties in the way of small conspiracies and when there was good reason to believe he meditated a return to his country under German auspices. He has lately been making a very thorough tour through Spain, visiting many parts of the country and seeing all the sights everywhere. His indefatigability and thoroughness in this respect have been such that there have been the inevitable inquiries as to what is behind it all. In the early part of this great progress through the peninsula the former Sultan was making much use of a motorcycle, but eventually he was obliged to abandon this method of progress.

Later he went off in the direction of Galicia in the Northwest, which is a part of Spain he said he wished to make a special study of. Arriving at Salamanca he paid a visit to the famous cathedral and entered the edifice with his fez in position on his head. A canon approached him and in the most respectful and courteous terms informed him that he ought to uncover his head if he wished to remain in the sacred edifice. With equal politeness the Moor informed the canon that, according to his religion, he was not at liberty to do this, and therefore he would leave the cathedral, which he accordingly did. He afterward visited the Dominican monastery, where he paid his respects to Father Cuervo, whom he had met in the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid. He also visited the university and other public institutions, to one of which he made a gift of 150 pesetas. At night a band of musicians known as the Primero de Mayo band serenaded him. It is a curious business.

WOODEN SHIPS FOR FRANCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—Fraser Brace & Co. of Montreal have just been awarded an order for building eight wooden ships for the French Government, and all of these will be built at the Cote St. Paul shipyards, on the banks of the Lachine Canal. Two keels have already been laid. The ships will be of 1500 tons each, 203 feet long, 40 feet beam and 17 feet deep, and fitted with twin-screw compound engines. They are to be completed by the end of July, 1919. Four wooden vessels of 3100 tons each were recently completed at the Cote St. Paul yards for the Imperial Munitions Board.

FLLOUR SHIPMENTS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—As far as possible the food raised in the form of wheat should be shipped as flour and not as grain to the Allies is the opinion advanced by J. R. Wilson, M. P., in an interview here. Mr. Wilson was formerly superintendent of the Dominion Government interior storage elevator at Saskatoon. He contends that transportation space would be economized by the shipment of flour instead of wheat.

branches of the cotton industry. The grim fortifications of the past have made way for the wide boulevards which encircle the city, but the old part of St. Quentin still bears the unmistakable imprint of Flemish-medieval traditions. On the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, toward which most of the principal streets converge, stands the City Hall that, with its magnificent Gothic facade, is one of the finest municipal monuments of France. The cathedral, while excelled in architectural perfection by many of the more famous structures of its kind, has all the majestic spaciousness of Gothic art, as the measurements of the nave, 370 feet long, 130 feet high, illustrate.

In the memory of Coligny and Montmorency, and that of the heroic army of the Nord, St. Quentin must find much to sustain her in her present ordeal, and no doubt she does not grudge the price paid for the privilege of exchanging her reputation for defeat, for one of victory.

HOW GERMANS ARE "SQUEEZING BELGIUM"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
LONDON, England.—The Information Belge, July 20, 1918, publishes a very interesting statement respecting the exaction by the Germans for the period between June and November of this present year," says Capt. Alured F. Ozanne.

"It seems that the German Governor-General of Belgium summoned the Provincial councils of the nine Belgian provinces to meet on the 1st of June, 1918, in order to force them to pass resolutions necessary to insure the regular monthly contribution toward Germany's war expenditure which the unfortunate Belgians have had to pay since November, 1914.

"Every means appears to have been adopted by the German authorities to exercise pressure on the wretched councils, and to render it impossible for them to utter a single effective protest against the injustice of these persistent spoliation. It was insisted that all the councils throughout the nine provinces should hold their meetings on the same day and at the same hour; the session was to last one day, no longer; the agenda was to be limited to one item, that determined by the German authorities; the meeting was to be held behind closed doors; the vote to stand irrespective of the number of members present; and finally, the report of the meeting was not to be published, except in the German Bulletin Officiel des Lois et Arrêtes.

"Thus it is clear that poor little Belgium, notwithstanding the fact that she has been invaded, devastated and

ST. QUENTIN, A CITY OF INVASIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

"Situating on the road of invasions coming from the north." So Caesar described the geographical position of the ancient city of St. Quentin. That the description has lost none of its adequacy was proved last March during the great German offensive, and has been proved more recently by glorious reconquest. It looks as if, in the history that is now in the making, St. Quentin will be identified with victory, as in the past it was identified with the defeat, however heroically deferred, of the French armies.

One of the sites of interest to which every visitor to St. Quentin was taken was the old windmill, quaintly called "de tout vent," which stands—maybe it does no longer—on the heights two miles south of the town. The old windmill marks the center of the French position, occupied in 1871 by the army of the Nord, which was raised in all haste to save Paris. Thrice outnumbered, the army by St. Quentin preferred annihilation to yielding the road to Paris, and this glorious defeat is held dearer in the annals of French warfare than many a victory. A spirited group in one of the public squares of St. Quentin commemorates the great feat of arms. Another group serves to perpetuate the memory of St. Quentin's other great defeat, which, like the one of 1871, is celebrated by the French people as the equal of a victory. It represents the Admiral de Coligny and the Comte de Montmorency, the great Protestant leaders of France, who, with a handful of Huguenots, held St. Quentin against the vastly superior Spanish forces under Philip II and Philibert of Savoy. To commemorate his success gained after 10 assaults upon the city, Philip II built the famous palace of the Escorial.

How much the plains of Picardy have changed in aspect, after having witnessed for four years the tramping back and forth of armies, one can only conjecture. Before the war there was little about the fertile, highly cultivated valley of the Somme, which St. Quentin dominates, to remind the old city of its turbulent past. The prophecy of prosperity contained in the old waterways and highways, many of them built by the Roman conquerors, which link St. Quentin to all the important industrial centers of France and Belgium, was not realized until the Nineteenth Century. Since then the population of the city has increased at an amazing rate and it is now a renowned center of all

oppressed in every conceivable fashion by the Germans, has to pay tribute to the invader, has out of her penury to fill the coffers of that perjured empire, and is unable even to utter a protest. "The result of the meeting of the councils has been published in the Bulletin Officiel des Lois et Arrêtes of June 2, 1918. It appears that all the councils refused to vote the necessary supplies. Their act is deprecated by the German authorities as 'wounding to the general interest.' The German authorities have therefore canceled the resolutions which were passed and, as before, measures to enforce payment will be taken by the German authorities.

"In November, 1914, the war contribution levied on Belgium by Germany was fixed at 40,000,000 francs per month. In November, 1916, this was increased to 50,000,000 francs per month, and in May, 1917, to 60,000,000 francs per month. This is in addition to the ordinary budget, neither has it to be taken into account with certain new taxes which have arisen, nor with the fines which are constantly being imposed. These figures represent the war contribution pure and simple, and it is interesting to see what this item alone amounts to.

"So far as the monthly war contribution itself is concerned the result is as follows:

November, 1914 to October, 1916, 960,000,000 francs.

November, 1916, to May, 1917, 350,000,000 francs.

June, 1917, to May, 1918, 720,000,000 francs.

June, 1918, to November, 1918, 300,000,000 francs. Total, 2,330,000,000 francs.

"These figures represent for the period of occupation an indemnity of 2,000,000 francs per day. In addition to this it is as well to remember that in September, 1916, the Germans seized 430,000,000 marks in German notes lying at the Banque Nationale and the Société Générale.

"And yet this same German claims to be an apostle of the doctrine of peace without annexations or indemnities!"

NORMAL SCHOOL APPLICANTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—By reason of the fact that the first and second class normal school courses for the training of teachers which open in January are the last of the short session, prior to the change to longer and standardized sessions throughout the four western provinces, it has been decided that for these sessions applicants will be admitted in the cases of men of the age of 18 and of women of the age of 17. Formerly the minimum limit was 19 and 18 for men and women respectively.

FINE TEMPERANCE ACT VIOLATOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The authorities continue their activities in pursuing those individuals persisting in infractions of the Ontario Temperance Act and magistrates back them up in no uncertain fashion. Recently the police captured a motor truck loaded with liquor near Alexandria, Ont. The owner, a Montreal liquor dealer, escaped at the time but was recently arrested in the city and taken to Alexandria for trial. He was fined \$1000, and the liquor was confiscated.

WOMEN IN LABOR CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In accordance with plans already announced, women delegates from trade unions will meet here on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 4 and 5, to discuss the question of inducing women into the industries of the United States. The conference has been called by the federal government.

DIFFICULTIES IN RUSSIA DESCRIBED

Two Members of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk's Siberian Council Tell of Problems Facing Attempt to Form Army There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two members of the council which Prof. T. G. Masaryk, the leader and accredited representative of the Tzecho-Slovaks, left in Siberia when he came back to the United States have arrived in Washington to report to him on conditions there. They left Vladivostok in August and much has happened since then but they bring the same story that has been reaching the Allies from many sources, that of the disorganization of the Russians and the difficulties of trying to form them into an effective fighting force. The Tzecho-Slovaks fraternize with the Red Guard and win over many of them but there is no stability among the members of that army. They do not know what they want, except that each one wants to be something far above his station and his ability.

The attitude of the Red Guard, say these two members of the council, toward such of the allied forces as have appeared in Siberia is characterized by the same sort of aimlessness and futility. When they see the British or the French or the Americans they comment favorably upon their smart appearance but they show no real enthusiasm for them. In regard to the Japanese, they have little to say. They do not like them but they are not antagonistic. As to the Tzecho-Slovaks, they criticize them behind their backs, but, at the same time, they call them "our soldiers" and have a personal pride in them based on the fact that they can understand them as they cannot the Allies, and that they have much in common.

While the small force of the Tzecho-Slovaks and their lack of supplies make their case difficult, the representatives who have been in Siberia take comfort from the general military situation of Europe, which makes it unlikely that Germany can send other troops to Russia or aid those who are already there. The Tzecho-Slovaks do not want to see anything like a czar in Russia, but they do feel from their close personal observation that only a strong power will be able to organize the people, establish good government among them and enable them to work out their problem of adjusting themselves to the new conditions in which they are finding themselves.

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GERMAN CONTROL OF METAL EXPOSED

Australian Premier Shows Ramifications of Merton's in Many Countries and Their Methods of Gaining Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DERRBY, England.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, took the opportunity of the large meeting at the Drill Hall convened by the Merchants' Seamen League to deliver a most thorough denunciation of the German octopus, the Metallgesellschaft, which, as he said, has its heart at Frankfurt-on-Main and its tentacles in every quarter of the earth. Mr. Hughes's speech was as follows:

We must rid this country, this empire, of German influence. We must cut out every one of those slimy tentacles that have worked themselves into the very vitals of our national life. It will be no easy task, but it must be done. I have said something on previous occasions about this matter. I have spoken of Merton's—that German firm with an English name, and I shall continue to speak of this firm, and others of which it is a type, until they are driven out of Britain and their influence for evil destroyed root and branch.

In Australia we have annulled all contracts with enemy subjects. We have practically swept clean the share registers of our companies of German shareholders. We have interned the naturalized German managers of the great metal octopus. We have prohibited enemy aliens from dealing in land or acquiring shares in mining companies, or obtaining leases. Australia is a great metal-producing center, and before the war the German control over our metal was complete. Well, we have changed all that.

The story of the Merton family is the story of the great Metallgesellschaft group, which, during the half-century before the war, was the means of a vast system of inter-related companies, extending its octopus tentacles over the metal trade of the world, till it had a stranglehold in England, America, Australia, Africa, Russia, Italy, France, Switzerland and Belgium—in fact all over the civilized world—over output, prices, treatment, and marketing of all the principal base metals.

A series of great controlling and developing companies in Germany evolved in 1910 into a great combination called the Metallbank and Metallurgische Gesellschaft, with a capital of 40,000,000 marks, under the presidency of Dr. Wilhelm Merton (the German brother of K. R. Merton, the Englishman). The Metallbank had large investments in all the original companies of the concern, and the Mertons, from headquarters in Frankfurt, pulled the strings of the whole group. Then they pushed out their tentacles into the markets of the world. A great corporation was formed in Switzerland, also under the presidency of Dr. Wilhelm Merton. This camouflaged the outward appearance of the purely German nature of the combination. This great tentacle has two names for use in appropriate circumstances.

Then the Merton octopus pushed out a tentacle across the farthest ocean, and formed a wholly German company in Australia. They labeled it the Australian Metal Company. The German manager assumed the cloak of naturalization, and became a good Australian citizen. By all the devices of unfair competition it forced nearly all the Australian smelting companies to scrap their plant. It swallowed the industry, it dictated the terms upon which it should carry on. It was the industry.

Into the great Republic of America, the Metallgesellschaft, Merton's, under another name, extended one of its most powerful tentacles. They called it, of course, the American Metal Company. What they did in Australia and Britain and elsewhere they did in America. Merton's, of Frankfurt, held 4 per cent of the shares, Merton's in London held 27 per cent, and the balance was principally held by hyphenated Germans in America, with a sprinkling of bona fide Americans, who were put into the very front of the shop window to deceive the people of the republic. Merton's of London were the agents of this enemy firm. They were the agents during the three years of war before America came into the war. They sold metal to the British Government during those three years, upon which the great German octopus made huge profits. They shared those huge profits, they helped to bleed the British taxpayer. Yet in the face of all these things, they still call themselves an English firm.

They are linked up with banks, with great firms like Beer, Sondheimer, and Aron Hirsch & Co., and with them controlled the lead, zinc, and copper markets of the world.

The number of great companies involved in this great combination runs into hundreds, and the capital it controls into hundreds of millions. They worked through or forced their way into the innermost citadels of the national life of this and other countries by the influence of their money, their position, the largesse they were able to distribute, the ruin they were able to precipitate upon those who dared withstand them—by a hundred and one dark and devious ways they attained a power at once incalculably fruitful to their friends and fearful to their enemies. In some instances, notably those of Italy and Russia, they were able to bend the Legislature to their will and mold the fiscal policies to suit their purpose. No law could touch them, for they were above the law and over those who made the laws. In industrial expansion, in

finance, and even in defense, their clammy fingers left their mark.

We in Australia have acted. The United States Government has now taken action and seized the business of Beer, Sondheimer and Aron Hirsch, who along with Merton's absolutely controlled the base metal industry of the world before. Although I am not quite clear on this point, I understand that the American Metal Company has been similarly treated. They would have done so before, but for the fact that Merton's in London were allowed to carry on business here. The American Government has seized the 490,000 shares held by Germans in Germany. They are placing the business in the hands of trustees. Let us hope the United States Government do not intend to stop here.

If the American Government does no more than it has done, when this war is over the trade which flowed formerly down these alien channels will again resume its normal course. American labor and American capital will exert themselves for the benefit of the enemy which the manhood of America has sworn to destroy. It is not by changing names, or any such surface-scratching methods, that we can destroy this great octopus. Most certainly it is not by appointing as two of the public trustees, as has been the case in America, the very men who were the original conspirators—Vogelstein and Hothorn. Of course, there are other trustees who are bona fide American citizens, but we may be quite sure that Vogelstein and Hothorn, who controlled the operations of the business for Germany before, will continue to do so. They will alter their course, cunningly avoiding anything calculated to excite comment or arouse suspicion. They will endeavor to persuade the American citizen that all is well, that German influence is dead, but, if nothing further is done, Beer, Sondheimer, Aron Hirsch, the Metall-Gesellschaft—the American Metal Company—will after the war resume that place in America which it once occupied before the war.

What is true of America is doubly true of this country. Here Merton's represent these interests—in actual fact they are those interests. As I have said, after four years of war they are still here. The other day the Board of Trade refused a license to Merton's. They cannot now openly buy or sell metals, but if the people of this country imagine for one moment that by such an expedient as this the great German organism in our midst can be destroyed, they are indeed living in a paradise of fools. Why, sir, I have been informed that after Merton's had been refused a license to buy or sell metals a firm in this country which had contracted to sell a parcel of metal to Merton's wrote to the Board of Trade asking what it should do, whether it should carry out its contract or not, and the Board of Trade advised them to do so. I hope this is not true, but if it is, then it is very evident that the refusal of a license is the merest camouflage, and that even now, by some means or other, Merton's is still to be permitted to carry on.

THE DUTCH PARTY GROUPS EXPLAINED

Belgian Deputy States That a Large Political Pro-German Combination Has Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy.—Georges Lorand, the Belgian deputy writing in the Secolo at the time when Monsignor Nolens was trying to form a ministry in Holland, comments on the announcement that the Dutch Minister at the Vatican had left for The Hague to take up the portfolio for foreign affairs in that ministry. "It seemed a little strange," he says, "at first sight that the Protestant Queen of the state which had emerged from the struggle against Philip II of Spain thanks to the tenacity of 'William the Silent' and which had for its motto 'Je Maintiendrai' should allow a (Roman) Catholic prelate to be Premier, an office which a Protestant pastor, Dr. Kuyper, held for four years.

"The Protestants, however," he says, "form more than two-thirds of the population of the kingdom where the political struggles, as in Belgium, and also in England 300 years ago, are partly of a religious nature and where the parties have retained a profoundly religious stamp. It has happened, strangely enough," he says, "that in Holland the Protestants and (Roman) Catholics have made common cause against the Liberals who have been in power for many years, while the Liberal parties have become divided and subdivided, and, with the extension of the suffrage, a Socialist Party has been constituted which, now that the suffrage is universal and is exercised also by women, has ended by attracting the most active and democratic elements of the Liberal Party. The last elections," M. Lorand affirms, "have brought about a paradoxical situation in that, with the collapse of Liberalism and the splitting up of the parties which represented it, the bloc of the Roman Catholic minority, like that of the (Roman) Catholic center in Germany, has become the strongest party. Next comes the Socialist Party and then the group of Protestant Conservatives." The two clerical parties united have not, however, an absolute majority and M. Lorand asserts that the combination of "religious fanatics" cannot form a parliamentary government without at least the tacit support of the Socialists. "It remains to be seen," he says, "whether a common opposition of Liberalism will suffice to hold this strange combination together.

"There is," he continues, "another link between the Dutch reactionaries (the Roman) Catholics and Protestant and a large part of the Socialists, those captained by the famous Troel-

stra, and this second link is formed by their Germanophilism and their aversion for the Entente; the most curious views for a Dutchman to hold." M. Lorand remarks, adding that such cannot be the opinion of an educated, civilized liberal nation generally held to be intelligent.

"It was known from the beginning of the war," M. Lorand says, "that the court, the aristocracy and the upper middle classes in Holland were Germanophile," as are the reactionary, clerical and aristocratic elements in almost all the neutral countries." He affirms that a man who has traveled much in Europe during the war has observed that in all the capitals he has visited the Dutch and Swedish legations were Germanophile. The two Protestant kingdoms are, he declared, very aristocratic and their nobility turns to Germany as the promised land of kings and nobles.

M. Lorand quotes the statement appearing in a Rome newspaper that a Dutch diplomatist, in answer to some one who pointed out to him the danger that a complete German victory would mean to Holland, had not hesitated to say that "it would not have been such a great evil," adding, "our legation, like that of Bavaria, would have continued to exist." This shows, M. Lorand points out, that there are people in positions of authority in Holland who have not yet realized that no neutral state has more to fear from a German victory than Holland. The fate of Belgium, the Belgian deputy declares, might have opened their eyes, while now that the Germans are in Belgium and would like to stay there and are trying to raise a Flemish movement, every Dutchman ought to wake to the designs which the Germans, in possession of Antwerp, would have upon Holland.

M. Lorand says that a ministry presided over by Monsignor Nolens would have to be regarded with a considerable amount of reserve, seeing that it could hardly help being a ministry with a German bias, in view of the parties which would support it. These would include that leader of the orthodox Protestants who has taken part in the Pan-Netherlands movement which tends, on the grounds of irreligious linguistic claims, to unite the Flemings of Belgium and Holland so farward the German maneuvers in Belgium which must tend either toward a complete annexation of the Low countries to Germany or at least to their division. "In this latter case," he affirms, "the Southern Belgian French-speaking provinces would be offered to France in exchange for Alsace-Lorraine, or to Holland, the latter having become a vassal state of the German Empire. The Entente would be well advised to watch what is going on in Holland," M. Lorand declares, "and the sooner Dutch patriots wake up the better."

AUSTRALIAN CARBIDE PLANT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tasmania.—In view of the shortage of carbide in Australia, importance is attached to the steps taken in Tasmania by the Hydro-Electric Power and Metallurgical Company, Ltd., for the manufacture of that product. The plant, which recently commenced operations, is capable of turning out 5000 tons a year, 3500-horsepower of electric current, supplied by the Government Hydro-Electric Power Works, being used in the kiln. Swedish carbide previously held the distinction of being the best in the world, but the Tasmanian article is claimed to be greatly superior. The consumption of carbide in Australia is 13,000 tons a year, and as soon as circumstances permit, the Tasmanian plant is to be duplicated. A Swedish expert is in charge of the operations.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL VALUE REPORTED

Prime Minister States 1917-18 Clip Represents Flat-Rate Value of £42,903,375—Encourages Use of Raw Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—A complete official statement of Australia's wool clip for the season 1917-18 has been made available by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. W. A. Watt. For the first time in the history of the wool trade, the entire wool production of the Commonwealth has been valued.

Britain's purchase of the Commonwealth's wool output—apart from local requirements—and the extension of the Imperial Government's purchase scheme for the whole remaining war period and for one wool year thereafter, is the outstanding fact. The enormous importance to this young isolated continent of such a purchase must be apparent, but there is a phase which will probably be recognized later as of infinitely more significance, the control which Britain thus acquires of a great part of the world's wool. It is estimated that the wool clip which has just been handled represents about one-third of the total wool supplies of the Allies for a year, and is almost three times the quantity possessed by the Central Empires. Commenting on this fact the Melbourne Argus quotes the following letter which was produced in the course of a recent investigation in the United States into the wool transactions of the Deutsche Bank. The letter, which came from a German authority, has the following:

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the problem of supplying wool for the textile industry of the Central Powers, after the conclusion of peace, will present serious difficulties. England, from whose colonies—Australia and the Cape—Germany imported the largest part of its wool, is likely (as far as it is possible to make any definite predictions at this time) to maintain the embargo on wool, even after the war, for the protection of its industry. If it surrenders any wool it will do so at first only to its allies and together with these England will easily be able to dispose of the quantity available."

While the official report, compiled by the Central Wool Committee of the Commonwealth, is full of the most interesting and helpful detail, some chapters will not be published until after the war. The quantities of wool shipped and its destination, and the quantity of wool stored for the British and allied governments, cannot be disclosed, and all wool-selling houses and appraisers have been notified that any information in their possession regarding wool statistics must be treated as strictly secret.

The wool submitted for federal appraisal, which practically covers the whole clip, represented the equivalent of 1,909,253 bales. There were 518,849 separate lots of wool, large and small, and each lot was submitted to independent valuation by a tribunal of three final appraisers. The average price a pound of wool appraised in a greasy state was 14.93d. (about 30 cents), and of wool appraised in a scoured state 25.62d. (slightly over 51 cents). The average appraised price a pound of all wool calculated as greasy was 14.68d., as against the flat rate of 15½d. The difference between appraised and sale

value has enabled the payment of an additional 5 per cent dividend to growers toward the end of August, 1918.

After allocating wool sufficient to meet the requirements of local manufacturers, the balance purchased by the Imperial Government amounted to:

| | Bales | Fadges | Sacks |
|---------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| Greasy | 1,627,360 | 18,136 | 190,587 |
| Scoured | 197,246 | 697 | 745 |
| Total | 1,824,606 | 18,833 | 191,332 |
| | Weight | Value | |
| | In Lb. | £ s. d. | |
| Greasy | 553,713,279 | £4,619,584 | 19 9 |
| Scoured | 46,196,661 | 4,956,855 | 0 7 |
| Total | 599,909,940 | 9,576,439 | 0 4 |

The total flat rate value of all wool submitted for appraisal during the season amounted to £42,903,375. Wool and other credits for the season are as follow:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|------------|----|----|
| Imperial Government— | | | |
| Wool account | 41,789,516 | 9 | 9 |
| Handling charges | 1,562,265 | 9 | 4 |
| Australian mfrs. | 1,068,522 | 1 | 9 |
| Interest (July 31, 1918) .. | 61,945 | 1 | 7 |
| | 44,482,249 | 2 | 5 |

Against this must be debited an amount of £93,352, being the cost of exchange in transferring money from London to Australia.

The Central Wool Committee worked in the 1917-18 season on a table of limits consisting of 848 distinct types, as against the 1916-17 clean cost basis of prices divided into 381 different types. All catalogues, shipping documents, weight notes, and invoices were standardized at the beginning of the season, and branding and counter-marking were made uniform throughout the states. These changes were made to insure the minimum of labor to the consignees of wool.

This new season will see the introduction of penalties for careless wool growers. Every encouragement has been given by the committee to the utilization of raw wool in Australia and the increased manufacture of woolen yarns and materials.

Among other points in the report is the fact that the large carry-over of wool and the reduction in shipping facilities have forced an extensive building program at the principal shipping ports. When this program has been completed, there will be, with the brokers' warehouses, a capacity of 2,500,000 bales of dumped

wool. The desire of the wool top companies for freedom of trade in wool tops for export has not been granted, as it might have been fatal to the wool scheme, prejudicial to empire control and a breach of faith with Britain.

As the appraisal of sheepskins has proved most difficult, a radical change will be made in the new season.

NEW ZEALAND BUYS AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—New Zealand has bought 4,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat at 5s. 7½d. (\$1.35) a bushel f. o. b., the wheat being of the best quality. Shortage of wheat in the Dominion forced the government to negotiate with the Australian Wheat Board and two successive purchases, each of 2,000,000 bushels, resulted. Credit for this huge purchase has been mainly given to Mr. H. J. Manson, New Zealand Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, and Mr. Arthur Shircliffe, of the Canterbury Farmers' Cooperative Association, Timaru, who was sent to Australia by the New Zealand Government.

Official figures issued in connection with the grain position in the Dominion showed that New Zealand's requirements for the year comprised 7,100,000 bushels for milling, 1,000,000 for poultry, and 300,000 to 500,000 bushels for seed. The quantity of wheat threshed was roughly 5,400,000 bushels. In 1915 the actual yield was 6,644,533 bushels; in 1916 it was 7,108,360; and in 1917 it was 5,051,227 bushels. In 1917 New Zealand imported from Australia 1,200,000 bushels paying 5s. 6d. f. o. b., or 6s. 3d. a bushel landed.

In order to encourage the New Zealand farmer the government had guaranteed, in connection with the 1918 harvest, prices ranging from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 10d. as compared with 5s. 10d. last year; and for next season the minimum price guaranteed is 6s. 4d. a bushel, with a free market if the wheat is worth more than the guarantee. All the wheat this season is being bought by the government and will be distributed by it among the millers. The maximum fixed price for flour was £15 10s. at Lyttleton.

CHILDREN SUPPORT WAR RELIEF FUND

Premier of Victoria Compliments School Children on the Large Sum Which They Collected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Remarkable results were disclosed at the fourth anniversary of the Education Department's War Relief Fund, the actual cash contributions to the fund having amounted to £331,731.

In recognition of the children's magnificent achievements, Sir Arthur Stanley, the State Governor, and Lady Stanley attended the anniversary celebrations in the Melbourne Town Hall, accompanied by the Premier, Mr. Lawson, the Minister for Education, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Livingston, M. L. A., and representatives of the consulates of the United States, France, Belgium, Italy and Japan, Mr. Tate, acting as chairman.

The Premier congratulated the children on their splendid work, and read a message from the Acting Prime Minister.

Mr. Hutchinson, the Minister for Education, said that while the actual takings received by the fund had been £331,731, if the cash values of the comforts supplied were estimated, the total efforts of teachers and school children would represent well over £400,000.

The Governor said: "My message to the school children of this State is: Continue the truly wonderful work you have done, and profit by its lessons. Learn what the British Empire stands for; study its history, its ideals, its progress, its failures, and the reasons for those failures, and you will do something to fit yourselves for the great future which lies before you. Learn to admire the heroes who have founded the traditions of those countries now our allies—such men as Garibaldi, George Washington and William the Silent, who founded the Dutch Republic of which Belgium formed a part. Dwell on the greatness of President Wilson, who, as a statesman, has had the hardest task of all, and who has performed his task more successfully than any statesman of whom I can think."



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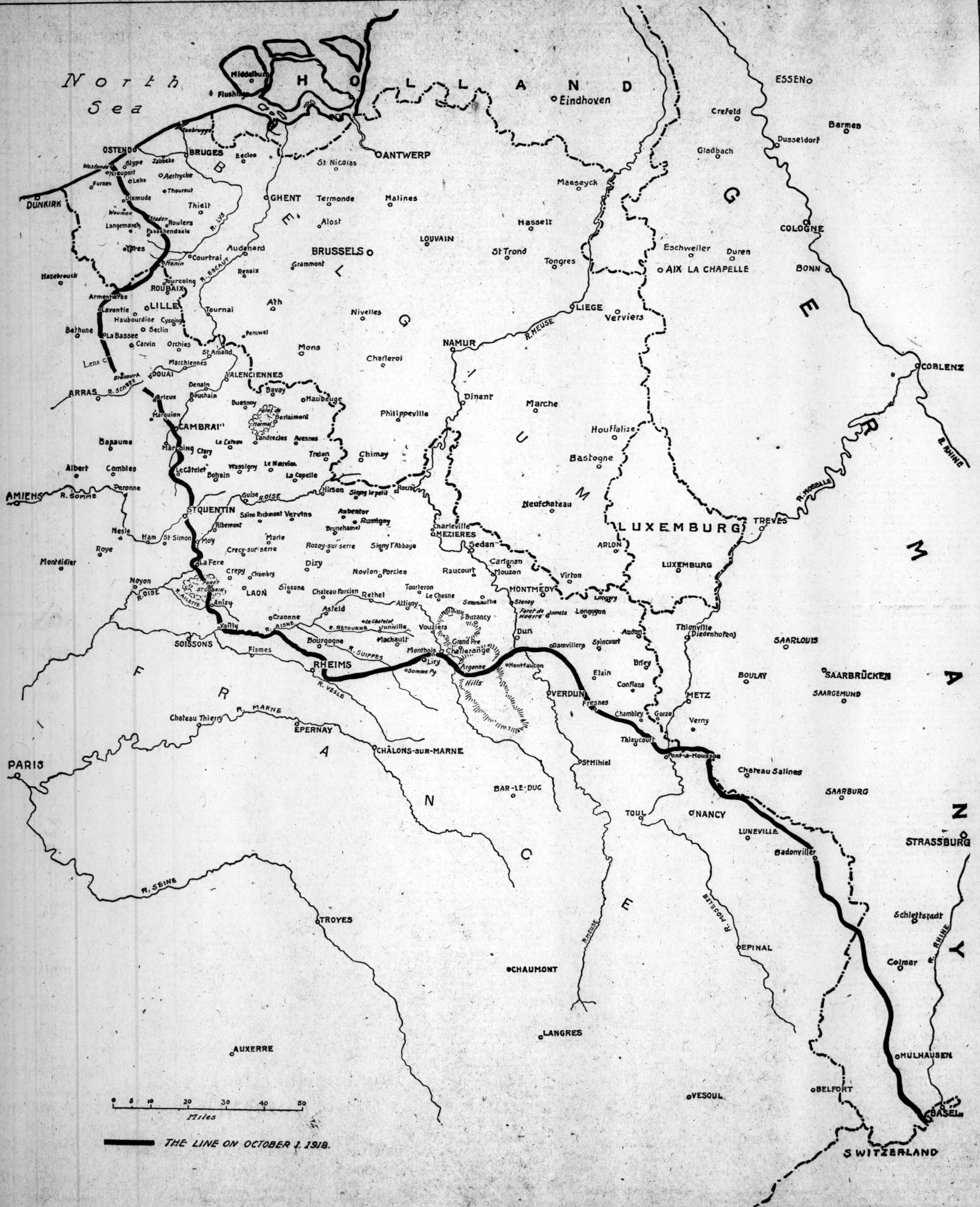
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Map of the western front, showing the battle line on Oct. 1, 1918

By presenting a comparatively large-scale map of the principal theater in the war, The Christian Science Monitor affords its readers an opportunity of studying in detail the victorious advance of the Allies against the German armies. All the towns and rivers of major importance are given. Small maps which are usually printed along with reports of the capture of villages and other places of interest may be used in conjunction with this map to reach a just appreciation of the relative value of the ground covered. At the beginning of the drive the line ran through Bapaume, Albert, Roye, Montdidier, Noyon, Vailly, Château-Thierry and Rheims.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

COACH FOLWELL
HAS GOOD SQUAD

Students Army Training Corps at University of Pennsylvania Expects to Have Strong Football Eleven This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After groping about through a period of uncertainty, officials at the University of Pennsylvania have been able to form something definite in the way of football plans, and from the present prospect, the gridiron season will move on as in previous years with only a few changes necessitated by war conditions.

It was not until Col. R. I. Rees of the general staff in Washington, who is in charge of the students army training corps, announced the view of the War Department on intercollegiate sports, that action was taken by the university authorities, but once they started, they moved quickly. Two days after Colonel Rees' favorable statement was given out the first practice of the season was held at Franklin Field, with R. C. Folwell as head coach.

All sports at Pennsylvania will be conducted in accordance with the military program. Athletics will be managed by E. R. Bushnell, acting graduate manager in the absence of Major Pickering, who is attached to the aviation corps in France; but he will be under instructions from Maj. C. T. Griffith, military commander at the university.

Athletics will not be conducted under the name of the university, but under the auspices of the students army training corps. This policy is virtually universal, and in view of the fact that the football players will not be representing the university, all eligibility rules have been waived. Any student in good standing in the corps, is eligible for all terms.

Twenty-eight candidates, reported for the first practice, and among them were a number of men who have had experience in the Folwell system of football, as taught at Franklin Field for the last two years. J. R. Straus, one of the best halfbacks in collegiate ranks last season, is the only regular from the 1917 eleven, but several former scrub players and freshmen reported.

Others among the candidates who have had varsity experience are C. B. Lerch, who was the regular quarterback last year when De Benneville Bell was out of the game; W. N. Rosenau, another substitute quarterback; W. C. Wolfe, a substitute guard; N. S. Gotwals, a halfback; G. J. Kraus, fullback; E. A. Well, a substitute end, and E. W. Braun, a Marietta, O., youth who shows great promise.

Besides these veterans who have had at least two years of Folwell football, there are several who have come up from the freshman eleven which last season was rated by many as the best in the country. Among these are S. W. Kiviat, a brother of A. R. Kiviat, the former famous New York middle-distance runner; R. A. Supplee, a tackle; Alexander Farmakis, an end, and W. M. Withington, a tackle.

Two members of the basketball team which during the winter won the intercollegiate championship, were with the early arrivals. They are A. M. Stannard and J. M. Mitchell. Neither of these men has played football at the university, but their natural athletic ability and weight will aid them in their new sport.

Among those who have just entered the university and are likely regulars are Norman Black and Milfin Armstrong. These boys were stars on local high school eleven last season. Black is a center and Armstrong a tackle.

The other candidates whose names have not been mentioned before are F. H. Wharton and James Neylon, second-team linemen; C. R. Berry, J. S. Friedman, Joseph Weinstein, F. L. Ford Jr., Harold Shevitz, Smith, V. H. Frank and B. R. Pinney.

Despite the fact that it was their first day in football togs, Coach Folwell kept the candidates on the move from the time they stepped on the field at three o'clock until they left at six.

With only a few practice days before the opening game of the season with Franklin and Marshall Saturday, Folwell has been driving his men hard. Signal drills were held on the first day of practice, an unheard of happening in the history of the game at the university.

Folwell picked a tentative lineup for signals. He gave them a few simple plays and before the afternoon was more than half spent, it looked like a practice in mid-November with 11 players running briskly through formation.

The following composed the team: Left end, Well; left tackle, Withington; left guard, Wolfe; center, Black; right guard, Neylon; right tackle, Supplee; right end, Braun; quarterback, Lerch; left halfback, Straus; right halfback, Rosenau; fullback, Kraus.

Coach Folwell was surprised and elated at the number of veterans who have returned and he believes that Pennsylvania will have a team that will compare favorably with the best in the country. And Pennsylvania will have plenty of chance to measure its strength against the eleven rated as the foremost in the East and South.

Six games are sure to be played of the eight which were originally scheduled. These are with Franklin and Marshall, Oct. 5; Bucknell, Oct. 12; Swarthmore, Oct. 19; Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Oct. 26; Lafayette, Nov. 2; and Georgia School of Technology, Nov. 16.

Dartmouth and Cornell both have

canceled their athletic schedules; but it is believed at Pennsylvania that they will resume under the name of the respective S. A. T. C. These universities were the only others on the Pennsylvania schedule.

AVIATORS GOING
TO SPRINGFIELD

Mitchell Field Football Eleven Will Fly to the Scene of Its Football Game in Airplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Football is expected to get a good start in this city Saturday afternoon, when the college eleven meets the team from the Mitchell Aviation Field in their first game of the season on Pratt Field. The aviators have already played one game, meeting West Point Academy at West Point last Saturday and holding the Cadets to a 20-to-0 score.

Coach Berry is now busy getting the college players into shape for the game. This college is to have a Student Army Training Corps, and it was expected that it would start Tuesday, but the formal induction has been postponed until a week from tomorrow. The squad is, however, working under the same time limits as are expected to prevail after the tenth practice being held late in the day.

It is still far too early to tell just what the make-up of the varsity team will be. There are a number of promising men out for the various positions, and the coach expects to develop a good war-time eleven.

An interesting feature of this game will be the arriving of the members of the Mitchell squad in airplanes. There are about 50 aviators in the squad, and they will probably use 22 planes. Lieut. L. C. Schroeder will be in charge of the squad, and it is expected that they will give exhibitions of flying before the game and between the halves.

The aviators are expected to arrive in this city Friday afternoon. They will land at the Springfield Country Club grounds, and will take part in the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan drive.

BROWN WILL HAVE
SERVICE ELEVEN

Several Members of 1917 Varsity Squad Report to Head Coach E. N. Robinson on the Opening Day for Practice

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University will have a football team this fall unless something unexpected happens in the near future. It will not be a team coached or trained in the lines which have prevailed here in years past, but it will be a service eleven and its members will be taken from both the army and navy training corps and it should develop into a strong aggregation. The schedule originally drawn up for the varsity, will not be followed out. Contests will be arranged with the service teams of nearby colleges wherever possible and also with teams from other military posts.

Candidates for the team reported for initial practice this week with E. N. Robinson, head coach, and Archie Hahn, track trainer, on hand to start them in their fall work. About a dozen candidates for places reported, no general call having been issued, and among the number were A. L. Brisk, one of the regular ends on last season's varsity team, and L. A. R. Pieri, the halfback who participated in several games with the same outfit.

Other experienced men who have returned to college and are expected to get into their uniforms are Capt. J. H. Weeks, one of the best end men on eastern gridirons last fall; J. H. Howling, first string center; L. W. Black, substitute center; S. G. Samson, substitute quarterback; E. J. Lampher, substitute guard; C. H. Huggins Jr., second-string quarterback, and C. E. Huggins, who saw plenty of work with the second team.

It is expected that the squad will grow rapidly, and by the end of the week Coach Robinson should have material enough for at least three elevens.

Among the newcomers are Glover, a fullback who played fine football for Hope High School last season. He did a lot of punting and looked able to kick for 45 yards without much trouble.

Punting, running down the field under kicks and forward passing comprised the workout at the opening, but as soon as enough men are available Coach Robinson plans to start the signal drill.

ATHLETICS AT YALE
ON SATURDAY ONLY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Athletic contests among Yale University men may be held Saturday afternoons, the only really free time for men in the S. A. T. C. at the university, according to Prof. R. N. Corwin, chairman of the Yale Athletic Association board of control, Wednesday.

Intercollegiate contests as practiced in the past are impossible, but inter-unit impromptu contests may be promoted, Professor Corwin says. He points out the importance of discarding everything non-essential for those things which are in line of war training, and expresses his belief in the necessity for athletics which have been shown at training camps as providing recreation in its best form.

Mr. Edwards states that he has received from J. J. Evers, former Boston and Chicago National League baseball player, who is now an athletic secretary in France, an appeal for the suits. Among the men who have already been named for Mr. Edwards' committee are: P. D. Haughton, former head coach of the Harvard varsity football team; Walter Camp, former Yale athletic authority; Dr. A. H. Sharpe, foot-

MRS. D. C. MILLS IN
THE SEMI-FINALS

Women's Doubles Also Started in New Jersey State Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament at Orange Lawn Tennis Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some progress was made Tuesday in the women's annual New Jersey State lawn tennis championship tournament, which is being played on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, and one player has already reached the semi-final round of the singles with some of the first-round doubles matches completed.

Mrs. D. C. Mills is the player who has reached the semi-final round and she arrived there by defeating Miss Ceres Baker, 6-3, 6-2. This match furnished much interesting tennis, due to the fact that Miss Baker is a very young player and has had little tournament experience, while Mrs. Mills is ranked well among the Metropolitan district women players. With a little more experience, Miss Baker promises to become one of the leading women players of the district.

Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. M. B. Huff started their second-round match, but it had to be postponed a day with the sets even. The first set was won by the former at 6-1 and then Mrs. Huff evened things up by winning the second set at exactly the same score.

Play started in the women's doubles, but there was considerable uncertainty regarding the make-up of two of the leading teams. It was expected that Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein, the national doubles champions, would play; but it is very doubtful if Miss Goss will take part and in case she does not it is planned to have Miss Florence Ballin take her place. The other team which has been broken up is that made up of Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Claire Cassell, the New York State women doubles champions. Miss Wagner is unable to play and it is not known who will take her place.

Of the doubles teams which have already played, the one composed of Miss Caroma Winn and Miss G. D. Torre appears the strongest. This pair easily won its first-round match by defeating Mrs. E. C. Dible and Mrs. A. Chisholm, 6-1, 6-3.

The hardest match of the day was between Mrs. R. D. Nichols and Mrs. Douglas Fonda, and Madeline Mulqueen and Miss M. Drake-Smith, the former pair finally winning at 6-4, 6-8, 6-2. The summary:

WOMEN'S NEW JERSEY SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6-1, 1-6 (unfinished).

Third Round

Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Ceres Baker, 6-3, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. R. D. Nichols and Mrs. Douglas Fonda defeated Miss Madeline Mulqueen and Miss M. Drake-Smith, 6-4, 6-8, 6-2.

Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. E. C. Dible and Mrs. A. Chisholm, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Goss won from Miss Dorothy Graef and Miss Rosamond Whiteside by default.

YORKSHIRE BEATS
ROYAL ARTILLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIPON, England—Yorkshire put a cricket eleven into the field against the artillery at Ripon, Aug. 22, and beat them by 276 runs to 166. Drake and Hirst each put over 60 runs on to the score for the county side, while Lieutenant Day and Gunner Gunn did well in partnership for the losers. The scores:

YORKSHIRE
Blam, b Yates, 14
Holmes, b Yates, 42
Denton, c Gittens, b Yates, 0
Rhodes, c Harley, b Rawlinson, 38
Hirst, b Rawlinson, 63
J. Jefferson, b Rawlinson, 29
Booth, c Borthwick, b Curtis, 6
Drake, not out, 66
Robinson, not out, 9
Extras, 18

*Total (for 7 wickets) 276

*Innings declared closed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY
Capt. Rawlinson, 1 b w, b Smith, 3
Bombr. Gittens, 1 b w, b Smith, 22
Lt. H. L. Day, c Rhodes, b Holdsworth, 46
Gnr. J. Gunn, b Holdsworth, 48
Bombr. Rochelle, b Holdsworth, 0
Gnr. G. H. Wilson, c Booth, b Rhodes, 12
Gnr. G. Curtis, c Drake, b Rhodes, 9
Bombr. Alleton, 1 b, b Holdsworth, 6
Hartley, at Ploverlight, b Rhodes, 0
Lt. Ferris, b Smith, 8
Capt. Borthwick, c Drake, b Holdsworth, 2
Gnr. Yates, not out, 0
Extras, 21

Total 166

COMMITTEE AFTER
FOOTBALL SUIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five hundred football uniforms for use by the American expeditionary forces are wanted at the present time, and W. H. Edwards, former Princeton University captain and star, and now collector of internal revenue for this district, is organizing a committee of football men from all parts of the country to supply the needed suits.

Mr. Edwards states that he has received from J. J. Evers, former Boston and Chicago National League baseball player, who is now an athletic secretary in France, an appeal for the suits. Among the men who have already been named for Mr. Edwards' committee are: P. D. Haughton, former head coach of the Harvard varsity football team; Walter Camp, former Yale athletic authority; Dr. A. H. Sharpe, foot-

ball coach for Cornell University; F. H. Yost, University of Michigan coach; R. C. Folwell, University of Pennsylvania coach; Thomas Thorpe, former famous Columbia University player, and G. H. Warner, University of Pittsburgh coach.

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CARL ANDERSON
AND CHIAPPA WIN

Defeat Claude and Ferguson Cameron on Links of Arcola Country Club in Par Figures

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Carl Anderson and A. W. Chiappa finally defeated Claude and Ferguson Cameron in their best ball, four-ball golf match on the links of the Arcola Country Club, Arcola, N. J., Tuesday afternoon after having played 73 holes. The match was originally scheduled to be 36 holes. After playing 42 holes Sunday, when the competition had to be stopped on account of darkness, with the teams even, 36 holes were planned for Tuesday, but at the end of 31 holes of play Anderson and Chiappa won by 6 and 5.

This match, both as regards Sunday's and Tuesday's play, produced some very interesting golf. Not only was the competition very even, but the playing was of a high order and in Tuesday's play the winners ran along in par figures. Anderson and Chiappa turned in a best ball card of 37 for the first nine holes, while the Cameron brothers had one of 39. Coming home each team duplicated these figures. In the afternoon the winners were out in 36 as against 38 for the losers.

Anderson did the best playing of the four, as he had an individual card of 74 for the first 18 holes, going out and coming home in exactly the same figures as his team's best ball card. Chiappa did not play up to his best standard and the Cameron brothers did not show their best. The best ball cards follow:

Anderson and Chiappa, out—4 4 3 5 4 3 5 4—37

C. and F. Cameron, out—4 4 5 4 5 3 5 4—39

Anderson and Chiappa, in—4 3 4 6 3 5 4 4—37-74

C. and F. Cameron, in—4 3 4 6 3 4 6 5—39-78

Anderson and Chiappa, out—4 4 5 3 4 3 6 3—36

C. and F. Cameron, out—5 4 4 6 4 3 3 6—38

Anderson and Chiappa, in—4 4 5 3 4 3 6 3—36

C. and F. Cameron, in—4 4 6 6

ARMY ASSOCIATION
TEAM IS WINNER, 3 TO 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The English association football season opened on Aug. 24, with a game between the Army and the Royal Air Force, played on the Fulham ground. The army won by three goals to one after a fast game. Tempest, the Stoke and West Ham outside left, put the Army ahead after 20 minutes' play; but five minutes later, Freeman, the Chelsea inside right, equalized with a clever header, following a center from Penn.

Changing ends, the Army soon went ahead again, Buchan and Cock together bustling the ball into the net. Cock added a third goal later, and the Army won as stated. The teams which included players well known in peacetime football, were as follows:

Army—Williamson, A. S. C. (Arsenal); Barton (Rhothead), Taylor, A. S. C. (Burnley and Chelsea); Duce, R. G. A. (England and Aston Villa); Low, R. E. (Scotland and Fulham); Grimsdell, M. G. G. (Tottenham Hotspur); Bassett, Middlesex Regt. (Notts County and Fulham); Buchan, Grenadier Guards, (England, Sunderland, and Chelsea); Cock, A. G. S. (Huddersfield and Brentford); Smith, R. F. A. (England, Bolton Wanderers, and Chelsea); Tempest, R. H. A. (Stoke and West Ham).

Royal Air Force—Wool (Millwall); Harrow (Chelsea); Blackham (Bradford and Fulham); Halse (Chelsea); Mitchell (Queen's Park Rangers); McIntyre (Parsick Thistle and Fulham); Ford (Chelsea); Freeman (Chelsea); Cannon (Fulham); Howie (Fulham and Bradford, Penn (Fulham).

Earl Howard, pitcher for the Milwaukee Club of the American Association last summer, is now a member of the remount depot at Camp Meade, Baltimore, and expects to be sent to France in the near future.

Reports from France state that G. C. Alexander, the former Philadelphia and Chicago National League pitcher, has been doing some pitching for the three hundred and forty-second field artillery, of which he is now a member. In a recent game he held the opposing team to one hit and shut it out, 3 to 0.

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WEST POINT LOOKS
FOR FOOTBALL DATE

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Places are being sought on Penn State's football schedule by West Point and Annapolis. The government school at West Point has offered three October dates and the Naval Academy at Annapolis has asked for Nov. 2.

Although it has been intimated to the State College management that the War Department would make exceptions for games with government academies in its ruling forbidding over-night trips during October, the football situation is not cleared here to any great extent.

The contest scheduled with Gettysburg for next Saturday has been cancelled owing to its military commanding refusing permission for the trip. There is a probability that Bucknell College will be substituted. William Gehring, the freshman back of a year ago, has reported for practice with the team.

PICKUPS

Edward Konetchy, first baseman of the Boston Nationals, plans to go into the United States service.

Arthur Shafer, a few years ago a star infielder on the New York Giants, is now a United States aviator.

C. S. Morgan, captain of the Mercer College baseball team, has enlisted in the United States Aviation Corps.

Oscar Tuero, Cuban pitcher for the St. Louis Nationals this summer, is now working in the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Lebanon.

Percy Skillen, former pitcher on the Dartmouth varsity baseball team, has received a Y. M. C. A. appointment for active work in France.

Lee Magee, second baseman for the Cincinnati Nationals last summer, has been appointed a physical recreation director for the Y. M. C. A. in France.

T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the New York American League Baseball Club, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army.

Fred Merkle, first baseman for the Chicago Nationals, has stated that he will never play major-league baseball again. He has a large farm in Florida.

Waite Hoyt, former New York Giant pitcher, who was with Montreal last summer, is now a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Middlebury College.

E. V. Cicotte, pitcher for the Chicago White Sox, is now helping make Eagles at the Ford plant in Detroit. He is also pitching on a local semi-professional baseball team.

Guy Morton, formerly star pitcher for the Cleveland Americans, has been pitching for the Camp Pike team. With Morton in the box, that team recently defeated the Camp Funston nine, 1 to 0.

Paul des Jardins, one of the best baseball, football, basketball and track and field athletes ever developed at the University of Chicago, is now in charge of a German prison camp somewhere in France.

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TRAVEL HEAVIER,
DESPITE ITS COST

In Eastern Section of the United States This Condition Is Noticeable — Freight Problems Being Carefully Worked Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of the increased cost of travel, the summary of the traffic conditions of the country for the past week, made public by William C. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, shows that passenger travel is heavy throughout the country and that "in the eastern region it is noticeable that a large part of the through travel is composed of a class of the mechanics whose higher wages seem to encourage them to take vacations and travel long distances." The only place where it is reported light is in the Allegheny region, where the ending of the vacation season and temporary interference with cantonment travel has affected it slightly. In the South, passenger travel is so heavy that there is some difficulty in furnishing equipment, especially where there are state fairs.

Steps are being taken to arrange for stocks of fuel and other traffic, to avoid acute shortages during the coming winter. In the eastern region, arrangements are being put into effect to move the traffic by way of the coastwise lines, for the relief of the railroad lines.

The War Department reports the frozen belt situation satisfactory, and the quartermaster's corps is putting forth special efforts to increase the movement of supplies to reserve storage houses during October and November.

The Navy Department's coal supply is better than had been stated, and the department is starting winter months with better protection in regard to supplies on hand than last year.

In general, efforts are being made in many directions to be prepared for slowing down of transportation service in winter, particularly in arranging for the control of traffic so that the flow may be regular instead of spasmodic; preparation of schedules for the movement of winter perishable traffic; increased penalty for the detention of refrigerator cars loaded with perishable freight on track; relief of intra-city rail movements and consequent saving of terminal shifting and cars.

Progress is beginning to show in the direction of standardizing packages for the proper transportation of freight, and the first tariff covering the standard packages for southern perishable freight will soon be issued.

Reports coming to this division from the consolidated ticket offices show that the service is now generally satisfactory, the only complaint recently being from Boston, where improvement has been made to relieve the difficulty.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A system of collective bargaining with its employees is being considered by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. The system would not do away with the open shop.

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FEDERAL DECISION BRINGS CONFUSION

Effect of Findings in Case of Women Street Car Conductors in Cleveland, O., Not Beneficial to the Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The recent decision on the part of the federal arbitrators that the necessity has not yet arisen for the employment of women conductors on the Cleveland railway, and that "no women shall be employed on the cars of the Cleveland Railway Company on or after Nov. 1, 1918," has done more to promote the cause of women workers in this city, perhaps, than anything that could have been devised.

The history of the action of the federal arbitration board, as recently recounted in The Christian Science Monitor, is worthy of fuller elucidation. The United States War Board has ruled, "that no objections shall be made to the employment of women if necessity arises," and it was on the question of fact as to whether this necessity had arisen that President Stanley of the railways company freely agreed for decision by the arbitrators. Two problems were presented. The first was whether the women should be taken off the cars, pending the investigation of the fact as to the necessity and the final question as to whether the necessity had arisen for their dismissal. Pending the investigation, the arbitrators decided that the dismissal of the women conductors would decidedly lower the standard of the street car service. Then they decided that the necessity for their employment had not arisen, and issued the order for the dismissal of the conductors.

Now, the street railway officials have accepted the decision of the board and are hiring men as they come along, as far as possible, but the standard of service the railway company now feels is no longer incumbent upon it to maintain. That, the railway officials assume, the federal arbitration board is accountable for, because it decided there is no necessity for the hiring of any other men than those available.

The result of this is that while, at the beginning of the discussion, President Stanley had ordered that no man not having citizen's papers or who had not made application therefor, should be accepted as a conductor on the lines, yet out of 43 applications made in one day since the Federal Arbitration Board's decision, 17 of the applications were written in nearly every language except English. Complaints of all kinds are being made about the standard of the newly employed conductors. One of the complaints that the men are making is that the women patrons of Cleveland and the women conductors who are still in service, denounced them as slackers.

In the meantime the local committee on women in industry of the Ohio Council of National Defense has indorsed the policy of employing women as conductors, "because of the general shortage of man-power." Public meetings are being held by a large number of women's clubs, and other organizations and the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, is being daily appealed to for a change in the decision of his representatives relative to the employment of women on street cars in this city.

The information from Washington is that the arbitration plan took the question of decision away from the Department of Labor, but that the fact as to the necessity may of course be changed any day. Various civic organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Advertising Club, are also being appealed to take up the cause of the discharged women.

REPLY TO GERMAN UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Replying to criticism of Samuel Gompers made by the German Federation of Trades Unions, the United German Workers of America has said: "In contending against a negotiated peace, President Gompers expresses the sentiment of the American labor movement, and we believe, in the main, of all intelligent labor not under the influence of a Germanized socialism or its trades union leaders. This is labor's war. It is a fight for democracy upon which the principles of organized labor are founded, and President Gompers is true to the cause of the world's labor when he insists that there should be no peace negotiations until the enemy of mankind has been forced to sue for peace and forced to return all his ill-gotten gains."

TRAINING OF SHIP WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—A system of night schools for the training of shipyard workers, to help them progress along general educational and technical lines—an expansion of their theory and practice—have been considered at a conference of educators and shipyard representatives. The conference agreed that trained extension work would aid ship workers.

LABOR MEETING BROKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—An open air meeting, arranged by the Independent Labor Party and the Woolwich Trades and Labor Council at Plumstead, and addressed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, led to riotous scenes in which a number of people were hurt. Before the Socialist meeting began a procession of members of the Royal Arsenal branch of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers arrived at Plumstead

Common. The demobilized men proceeded to hold an opposition meeting, but when word came that the Socialist meeting was in progress a rush was made for the platform and sticks and stones were used freely. A fierce fight ensued, but shortly afterward both parties resumed their meetings. When Mr. MacDonald had been speaking for a short time, however, there was a fresh outbreak, and people suspected of pacifism received severe handling. Even after both meetings had dispersed, free fights were the order of the evening, and pacifists were chased by angry mobs.

LABOR PARTY IN WESTERN CANADA

British Columbia Workers Withhold Support From Anti-War Socialists for Own Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Organized labor in British Columbia has gained many accessions to its strength since the beginning of the war, the advances in the cost of living leading to the growth of organization to enforce the demands for increases in wages. Within the past year the policemen and firemen in both Vancouver and Victoria have formed unions. The civic employees here have also organized and become affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council. In Vancouver civic employees have been organized for some months, and now there is a proposal to organize the Provincial Government's employees. The retail clerks in both cities have formed unions and are pressing for increased wages, while the unions which existed before the war have won many adherents to their ranks. It is estimated that, while organized labor in British Columbia lost 1500 members who enlisted for service with the Canadian Army, it has gained 6000 new members through the spread of the labor movement.

Inspired by its added strength, a labor political party has been formed and it is proposed to put forward candidates in both federal and provincial elections. Its inception is due to the British Columbia Federation of Labor, which is made up of both Socialists and labor men. Hitherto in British Columbia practically every labor candidate in elections, either federal, provincial or civic, has been a Socialist, and in the great majority of cases has failed to secure the indorsement of labor men as a whole, with the result that, outside the coal mining districts of Fernie and Nanaimo, and Newcastle, none have been successful.

The desirability of running purely labor candidates is now being considered by the different trades and labor councils of the province; for, while organized labor has been growing in strength the power of socialism has been declining and many Socialist members of trades and labor councils have come into disrepute because of their attitude toward the war and their uncompromising opposition to compulsory military service. In Victoria, at the last federal election, out of 3000 votes cast by soldiers overseas the Socialist candidate only secured two. Labor has taken this lesson to heart and it is unlikely, under existing conditions, that Socialist candidates will again receive the indorsement of the heads of the Labor Party which now purposes entering politics as a definite political organization.

ILLINOIS RAISING SHEEP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Illinois farmers are taking more kindly to sheep raising, following the appeal of the government to raise more of these animals in order to produce more wool, and relieve the acute shortage now existing. The Rock Island Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Rock Island County Agricultural League, has taken the initiative in the movement by investing in 1000 head of sheep, obtained in Oklahoma and sold to the farmers at net cost.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE SEEKS AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Governor Edge will be appealed to in order that financial aid be given the New Jersey Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and thus save it from disbandment. At a meeting of the executive committee of the State Council, Mrs. Charles W. Stockham said she had paid the expenses of the woman's committee from her private purse, expecting to be reimbursed by the State. An appropriation for the State Council of Defense of \$10,000 made by the last Legislature did not cover the woman's committee.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—Harry F. Lake of Concord, for many years a prohibition advocate, has been offered the Democratic nomination for Congress, lately filled by Edward S. Cummings of Littleton. Mr. Lake was president of the recent Democratic convention, in which he sounded the keynote speech for state and national prohibition, which was later incorporated into the platform. He is an attorney-at-law. His opponent will be Congressman E. H. Wason.

DISUSED JAIL NOW A SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Stanton County Jail building has been converted into a school. The jail had been in disuse for many years. It is asserted that no one had been in it for 10 years. This fall when Johnson City opened its schools the single school building was found to be too small for all the children who wanted an education, and the county loaned the jail to the Board of Education.

T. W. CROTHERS AND LABOR IN CANADA

Dominion Minister of Labor Points to Satisfactory Position of Canada in Labor Disputes — The Lemieux Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the course of a statement made by the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada on the labor situation in Canada, the minister spoke as follows: "I am invited," he said, "by the Canadian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor to say a word on the labor situation in Canada at the present time. The subject is intricate and difficult and one which is deeply involved with other vital problems. We hear much of labor unrest at the present time, but a glance below the surface would, I think, show that, if we have more trouble of this kind than has been our fortune in the past, it is because we cannot escape some measure of the evils arising from the world war which has been forced upon the allied nations and in which Canada has been proud to bear a share which has won for us an imperishable glory.

"It is, however, a mistake to exaggerate the gravity of the evils of which a share has come to Canada. I cannot repeat too often that we have been in Canada, by comparison with other countries, remarkably fortunate. During the first two years of the war, Canada was remarkably free from industrial trouble. Perhaps Australia and the United States are the countries in which we might naturally expect to find industrial conditions approximating those in Canada, and it is only by comparison we see the good fortune we have enjoyed in the Dominion. During those two years the state of New South Wales alone, a country with less than one-quarter of the population of Canada, had many times the losses of Canada from industrial disputes, estimating these losses in working days and workmen's wages. The situation was less favorable for Canada in 1917, but again, turning to Australia as a whole, we find our good fortune by contrast equally marked. While the disputes with us during that year numbered 148 and concerned 48,000 employees, with strike losses in working days of 1,135,000, the official figures of the Commonwealth of Australia for nine months only of the same year showed 423 disputes, involving 170,000 employees, with time losses of over 4,000,000 working days. The United States has issued no official figures for the republic as a whole during the last year or two, but official figures for the years 1915 and 1916 showed that, whereas the strikes in Canada for those two years totaled 118, those reported for the same period in the United States numbered 5358, or about 50 times the Canadian figures. Critics of our conditions and methods in these matters have not realized our good fortune.

"As to methods, we have in Canada an excellent law in what is commonly known as the 'Lemieux Act,' a piece of legislation founded on principles which I have never ceased to uphold and which, while there have been some necessary improvements and modifications suggested by experience, remains one of the most effective pieces of legislation as to industrial disputes. At the present time, working under the provisions of this statute, there are boards of conciliation which at different points in the country are dealing effectively with industrial disputes.

"Industries embraced in the inquiries before these tribunals include street railway employees at Winnipeg, steel workers at Sault Ste. Marie, machine shop employees, blacksmiths at Toronto, textile workers at Hamilton, munitions workers at Ottawa, and telephone operators at Toronto. Sometimes for different reasons it becomes impossible to apply the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a Royal Commission of Inquiry is substituted. Two such Royal Commissions are now at work, one on the Pacific Coast dealing with a difficult situation as between ship owners and ship masters and mates; and another, which has practically completed its work, has dealt with conditions in shipbuilding plants in the Province of Quebec. My last word from this commission is that working agreements, good for the length of the war, have been concluded in the case of the most important firms, with excellent prospect of the same results in most other cases.

"As to other aspects of the labor situation, I can only say that wages are high as compared with the past, though the high cost of living perhaps prevents the position of the workman having materially improved in this respect; but an all-round improvement in our general welfare is hardly to be expected in war time. Unemployment has practically disappeared and in this respect at least many classes of workmen who in the past have suffered much from casual employment have benefited.

"As to the future," said Mr. Crothers in conclusion, "it is dangerous to attempt any forecast in detail, but, speaking broadly, one may, I think, safely venture the view that when the war ends a wave of optimism such as history has never seen will sweep over the world, bringing with it a larger measure of confidence, good will and credit than we have ever known. Canada, with its hundreds of thousands of soldiers back from the front and restored to work-shop and office, factory and field, may look forward with confidence to long years of industrial progress and prosperity."

SHIPBUILDERS AND HALF-HOLIDAY ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The question of Saturday half-holidays for various branches of the shipworkers of the Pacific Coast, which has been a matter of controversy for several weeks, is being discussed by the Pacific Coast district Metal Trades Council, which is now in session here, delegates representing at least 150,000 workmen being present from the three Pacific Coast states.

This body will remain in session until the action of the shipbuilding labor adjustment board, known as the second Macy award, in regard to wages and various working conditions on the Pacific Coast, is received here. This award is expected daily.

Some of the workmen in certain of the metal trades in various Pacific Coast shipyards have objected to the resumption of full-time Saturdays, which was begun with September, while others, notably in Portland, Ore., have accepted the full-day program.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE ELECTION

Result May Turn on the Vote of the 25,000 Men Now in the Military Service of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The North Dakota election in November upon which the future of the Nonpartisan League largely rests, may turn upon the vote of 25,000 men now in the military service. A special session of the legislature held last January extended to men in the military and naval service of the country the absent-voters' privilege, providing that official ballots be printed and forwarded these absentees 45 days prior to the general election. The measure was not sponsored by the league, and nonpartisan house leaders proposed as a substitute a seemingly cumbersome measure which provided for the appointment of an election commission of five, to be named by the Governor, and furnished with \$15,000 to finance a junket about the various military camps of America and Europe to collect the soldier vote. So great was the opposition to this measure that the league finally retired from its stand and adopted the bill introduced by an independent member of the house, which permits soldiers to vote by mail.

Lynn J. Frazier, elected Governor by the league two years ago with a majority of about 60,000 over his Democratic opponent, and who again won the Republican nomination at the primaries this year by a majority of 15,000, is opposed for reelection by S. J. Doyle, United States Marshal, who is the choice of the Democrats and of the Independent Republicans who are opposed to Governor Frazier. The vote cast by the Democrats and the Independent Republicans combined at the primaries would not suffice to defeat Governor Frazier, but there was not counted at that time the 25,000 soldier votes, a large percentage of which will be figured in in the general election, and a majority of which are claimed by Doyle supporters.

Doyle is making his campaign on a loyalty-anti-Socialist platform. He charges the league leaders with the espousal of socialism; he declares A. C. Townley, president of the league, a registered Socialist and a supporter of the national Socialist platform adopted at St. Louis in 1917 and reaffirmed recently in Chicago. The 25,000 men now in service constitute about 20 per cent of the entire voting strength of the State.

WOMAN TO HEAD WYOMING SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Regardless of the outcome of the present campaign for state offices, Wyoming will continue to be represented by a woman on the ex-officio boards which control and direct the state institutions and manage the State's vast land-holdings, exceeding 4,000,000 acres. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is ex-officio, a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform, which controls the state institutions.

The Republican and Democratic candidates for State Superintendent of Public Instruction are women, the Republican candidate being Mrs. Robert A. Morton, and the Democratic candidate Mrs. Mamie E. Heffron, both of Cheyenne. The present State Superintendent of Public Instruction is Miss Edith K. O. Clark of Sheridan. She was not a candidate for reelection, and at the conclusion of her term will engage in war work in France.

The race between Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Heffron is attracting as much attention as any for a Wyoming state office. In the primary election of Aug. 20, each defeated a male candidate for nomination so decisively that there remained no room to doubt that the Wyoming electorate has dedicated the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the womanhood of the State. Mrs. Morton was for several years president of the Wyoming State Federation of Women's Clubs, and until recently was chairman of the women's division of the State Council for National Defense.

TEN PER CENT WAGE ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Standard Oil Company of California has announced an advance of 10 per cent in wages of all employees in all departments, to take effect Oct. 1. This advance does not, however, affect those earning more than \$4000 a year.

PARTIES UNITE TO DEFEAT SOCIALISTS

Republicans and Democrats Have but One Candidate in Many New York Districts—Prohibitionists Look for a Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—When the 3,000,000 or more voters of New York State go to the polls on Nov. 5, they will have the choice of voting for candidates of at least four political parties, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist. Nevertheless, the political lineup of this year is remarkable because of the agreement in many of the districts of the State between Republicans and Democrats to combine against the Socialists, and it is also unusual on account of the many Democrats and Republicans for local office whom the Prohibitionists have indorsed.

In seven of the 43 congressional districts in the State, Republicans and Democrats have nominated the same candidate with the evident purpose of defeating Socialists or other anti-war candidates. In three of the state Senate districts, two in New York City and one up State, they have combined for the same reason. In 12 of the 150 Assembly districts, both of the old parties have nominated the same candidate.

Twelve Republican candidates and three Democratic candidates for Congress have been indorsed by Prohibitionists. Apparently this has been done to elect nominees who are in favor of national prohibition. Seventeen Republican candidates and one Democrat for the State Senate have been similarly indorsed. Nominations for the Assembly also indicate the same desire on the part of the Prohibitionists, who have indorsed 21 Re-

publicans and five Democrats. This unusual number of indorsements by one political party of the candidates of another shows unmistakably that the political organizations desire to eliminate pro-German or anti-war candidates on election day and that the Prohibitionists would add to their strength in the State Legislature and especially in the Senate. As many of the wet leaders in the Senate were defeated for renomination or were not candidates in the primaries, it would appear certain that the Federal Prohibition Amendment will be ratified by the next Legislature.

The candidates upon whom the two old parties have combined in the congressional districts are all in New York City, where most of the Socialist or pro-German vote exists.

The New York State Anti-Saloon League is supporting Governor Whitman for reelection because of what he did in favor of anti-liquor measures in the Legislature during the last four years. It is opposing Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, because, according to the league, his record, when a member of the Assembly, was always against prohibition measures.

Mr. Smith has made it plain in his speeches thus far that he is against ratification of the prohibition amendment unless a majority of the voters of the State declare in a referendum that they favor ratification. This makes the issue a plain one between the two candidates. Governor Whitman is the Prohibition as well as the Republican candidate, he having been nominated at the Prohibition primary Sept. 3.

BOYS TO PICK COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In order to relieve the shortage of labor in the cotton fields, boys of the Atlanta public schools have determined to spend their time after school hours and on Saturday, in picking cotton.

STATE PAYMENTS FOR SAFETY, FOOD, FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Expenditures of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the federal Food and Fuel Administrations of this State have aggregated \$694,321, according to a report submitted by Edmund W. Longley, treasurer. The expenditures of the Commonwealth from February, 1917, to Sept. 24, 1918, total \$411,819; those of the federal government for the Food Administration, \$42,000, and for the Fuel Administration, \$82,500. In addition, there was expended \$158,593, from public contributions, including \$119,206 for sawmill units sent to England.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Books containing German propaganda, whether in German or English, have been eliminated from the shelves of the Chicago Public Library. About 400 volumes have been removed, according to the librarian. There has also been a falling off in the reading of German language books, it was stated. This is partially due, the librarian said, to the fact that no new books have been added since 1914. Books printed in German which do not contain propaganda have not been eliminated.

ROOSEVELT FOR WHITMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has issued an indorsement of Governor Whitman for a third term, saying that in the present state campaign no half-way stand is possible; the voter is either with Tammany, or against it. "Do the women," he asks, "want their first ballot to put Tammany into power throughout the whole state?"

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Pete in Training

"Oh! I hope daddy will see that friend of his today," said John to his mother.

"What friend do you mean?" asked his mother.

"The one who really knows about American dogs who are being enlisted and sent over," replied the boy. "Jim Barker said to me, this morning, that he had read that no dogs would be sent over from America. He even said that they were not using dogs in France any more."

"Jim is mistaken about dogs not being used in France right along, John. They have been of very great service, in carrying messages and in performing other services for the soldiers. You know, last week at the moving pictures, the official war film showed those wonderful dogs in France at their work of carrying messages."

"Yes," John answered enthusiastically; "that was the very best thing we saw except the soldiers, of course. I felt almost as if the dogs were soldiers, they did their army work so well. I tried to tell Jim about it and that it must be true, but he said that the pictures were probably old."

"I fear Jim guesses at things rather than knows them sometimes," said Mrs. Benton, "but he is a very nice boy and will learn in time to think more carefully."

"I told Jim that, anyway, Pete had volunteered to do all he could for the country, and that he was training so as to be ready. Not even every soldier who trains in camp is sure of being sent over, if Uncle Sam needs him badly here for some special work; father said that, didn't he, mother?"

"Yes, father has said that more than once," said Mrs. Benton, solemnly. "He would have been in France or Italy long ago himself, if he had not known that there was a work here which must be done for the good of the country. Every one who tries to do his best for America is doing his part. So with Pete; we hope that he will see service in France, but he is doing his best whatever may happen."

"Indeed, he is doing his best," burst out John. "He seems to know just what he is preparing to do. You remember that it took me quite a while to teach him to salute, before he went to Captain Hawkins' camp and was the mascot of his company for a month till it started for France; but now he learns almost before I have taught him. You should have seen what he did this morning. I sent him out to a field, nearly a quarter of a mile away, to get a letter and he had been there only once before. He had to climb a fence, crawl under barbed wire and swim across a little brook, but he brought the letter back in less than ten minutes."

"That is splendid both for you and Pete. I am very proud of you both."

"Why, mother; it's Pete that does it all. I just show him a little," persisted John.

"Well, I think the one who teaches a war dog deserves a great deal of credit," said Mrs. Benton, with a smile, as John ran off to work with Pete again.

John had important business with Pete this morning, and that was to show him, in some way, those to whom he must never give a note. He knew that the enemy's uniform was gray, so he rigged an old gray suit of his father's on a scarecrow in a little cornfield, which he had helped his father to plant. He knew that the one thing which Pete did not like to smell was ammonia, so he had a bottle of ammonia ready.

He called Pete to go with him to the scarecrow in the gray suit, then commanded: "Attention, Pete!"

Pete sat up promptly, and looked with keen eager eyes at his little master.

"That gray thing there is an enemy, Pete, and you are to run away from him. Scoot!" The dog ran off in the direction where John pointed.

John let the dog run, then he gave a shrill whistle, and Pete came running back to him, wagging his tail.

"Now, Pete," John began very earnestly, as Pete came to him, "the enemy wears gray and you must never give a letter to any one in gray uniform, but scoot as fast as you can from him." As he finished saying this, he quickly opened the bottle of ammonia and poured it on the gray suit; so Pete ran off without command and John quickly followed him. Both ran for quite a while.

"Stop, Pete; we're safe now, and I want you to pay strict attention, very strict attention," emphasized John, looking Pete right in the eye. "The gray uniform means something wrong. The enemy have gotten to thinking wrong. I guess you know now what to avoid."

Pete wagged his tail and gave one short bark; so John patted him and said: "You've done well this morning, Pete, and tomorrow we'll see how well you remember what you have learned. I hope dad will bring us very good news this noon. We're winning great victories, Pete, and there are going to be greater, because we are right. I think you'll soon have a part in it all."

John went to his garden and worked there till he was called to dinner, and Pete was near him most of the time.

Mr. Benton was at the luncheon table and called out to his little son, as soon as he entered the dining room: "I guess Pete will be accepted for service in France, John."

"Oh, goodie!" shouted John. "I knew he would, if any American dogs were. He was simply wonderful this morning. He obeys perfectly and learns new orders so quickly."

"I think you have learned to obey promptly yourself, John," said his father, "and I guess your work with Pete is helping you."

"Yes," answered John. "Did that gentleman you spoke of tell you that they have really decided to send our

dogs over there if they make good in tests?"

"He not only told me," said Mr. Benton, "but he showed me a notice in the paper of three dogs which have already been enlisted as pioneers of America's war dog brigade. They are much like Pete. I don't believe they can surpass our dog, either."

"No, they can't," said John very positively, "and Pete will surely be accepted. We must write Captain Hawkins, in France, that Pete will come over and join him and he must be on the lookout for him."

"Yes, I'll write him that in my next letter. And, maybe, by the time it reaches him in France, Pete will already be enlisted, for Uncle Sam is working with great rapidity these days. When he gets ready to send dogs over for scout and message work, the call will come quickly and he will want all to act promptly."

"Well, we're all ready with Pete, aren't we, daddy?" said John, with a satisfied smile. "May I be excused from the table, please, just a minute, to tell Pete the news?"

The Quiet Traveling Clock

The tall Grandfather clock in the hallway tolled the hour: "One, two, three," and continued its reliable "Tick, tock."

"Is it really so late?" asked the little girl Parlor clock. "I must hurry up. I do not see how I got so far behind you, Tickety, tockety," it continued, as if a little out of breath.

"Yes, my child," said the tall Grandfather clock, looking down at the gay little neighbor, "it would be well for you to think more of your duty in this world, and less of your beauty."

"Just listen to him; he almost made a rhyme," the Traveling clock addressed was sound asleep.

"I may be late, Grandfather clock, but at least I run and that is more than the Traveling clock can say for herself."

"I know it," agreed the other. "No one notices her. I guess she is not much use."

"That is not true; you are mistaken. I am a lot of good in the household," the Traveling clock protested, showing a little animation. "Can you see that knob, just above my face?"

"Yes, yes, we can see it," the Parlor clock and Grandfather clock said in one breath.

"If Miss Hazel or Mrs. Stanwood want to know what hour has just passed, all she has to do is to push in that little knob and I ring that hour."

"How clever you are!" said the others. "Why didn't you tell us before?"

"But that is not all of my accomplishments," continued the Traveling clock. "At night, if you ever look my way, you can see my face, just as plainly as if you had turned on the electric light. Oh, I have many good qualities if—only—I—were—wound."

"Here comes Mrs. Stanwood now. Tick, tock," said the Grandfather clock.

"Tickety, tockety," gasped the little girl Parlor clock, trying to catch up. Mrs. Stanwood did not hear the clock, but appeared to be looking for something.

"Do you want to know the correct time?" asked the tall Grandfather clock. "I am always on time. Tick, tock."

"I am not always on time," said the little girl Parlor clock; "but am I not pretty? See the blue birds over my clean white face. I am very new, you know, and I came from Paris. At least, that is what the clerk told me. Tickety, tockety."

But neither clock could attract the least attention from its beloved mistress.

"Hazel," called Mrs. Stanwood, "are you certain you left the Traveling clock on the mantel?"

In moving a vase, she jarred the sleepy Traveling clock, and woke it up.

"Here I am," it whispered faintly. "Never mind, Hazel, I have found it." Mrs. Stanwood picked it up. "Put it in your knitting bag."

"See how handy I am?" and the little Traveling clock smiled, as it was wound. "Good-bye, neighbors, I am going to travel. That is what I was made for, and I love it."

"Good-bye," said the tall Grandfather clock. "Do your duty well; tell the truth, when asked the time, and you will be happy. Tick, tock." "Good-bye," called out the little girl Parlor clock. "Hurry back. Tickety, tockety."

From the depths of the ample knitting bag, the little Traveling clock heaved a happy sigh. "Oh, it is nice to be useful, even if not for every day. I am all wound up and fastened tight in my green leather case, so snugly that no one knows I am here, but Hazel and Mrs. Stanwood, just listen! You cannot hear a sound I make; but when you want to know the hour that has just passed, push in the knob over my face, and I shall tell you the truth. I am so glad to be useful." And it sighed again, content to hear and not be heard.

Song

For the tender beech and the sapling oak,
That grow by the shady rill,
You may cut down both at a single stroke,
You may cut down which you will.

But this you must know, that as long as they grow,
Whatever change may be,
You can never teach either oak or beech
To be aught but a greenwood tree.

—Thomas Love Peacock.



The strange equipment of an Arab farmer

In the Arabs' Country

"What does anybody here know about Arabia?" asked Mother, looking inquiringly around the little circle of youngsters, whose ears were all alert for the evening's story. The answers seemed a bit slow in coming.

"What! Doesn't anybody know anything?" exclaimed Mother. "Not even Susan!" Susan was Mother's eldest girl, a quiet, serious little girl of 12, who was careful of her frocks and wore her glossy hair tidily brushed back. Susan was clever, too, for a little girl, but so modest that she always blushed before she answered. This time, too, Susan blushed.

"Well, Susan," encouraged Mother. "I can only think of 'The Arabian Nights,'" said Susan in a low, timid little voice.

"The Arabian Nights," to be sure," admitted Mother. "Still, they have come to us by a rather roundabout way, through India and Persia. Why, I believe none of you know exactly where Arabia is!" The worst of it was that Mother believed right. Everybody guessed that Arabia was somewhere in the Orient, but no one knew exactly where.

"Dear me, what a terrible state of affairs," scolded Mother, whose smiling eyes showed that she was not nearly as shocked as she would have had the youngsters believe. "Arabia, such a wonderful country, that had a great civilization with distinguished artists and poets and practical men long before the western world thought of becoming civilized, and nobody knows anything about it! Well, we must look it up on the map. Here it is. You see, it is easy to remember. Arabia is this long peninsula, to the extreme southwest of Asia. It is surrounded by the sea on all sides, except on the north, where it touches Asiatic Turkey. On the east are the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, on the south are the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and on the west is the Red Sea—surely, you have heard of the Red Sea—that separates it from Africa and into which ships bound for India enter from the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal. Well, after all, it is not so terrible that you shouldn't know very much about Arabia, for the Arabians themselves have still a lot to find out about their country, and so has everybody else, for that matter. The fact is that the greater part of Arabia has never even been explored. That won't seem so strange, when you realize that the greater part of Arabia consists of deserts and inaccessible mountains; and, as neither deserts nor mountains yield anything valuable, not even in the way of minerals, no explorer has considered it worth his while to brave the hardships of venturing into them. Arabia would naturally be a land of deserts, because of the great scarcity of water and the tremendous heat of the climate. The Arabian cities of Mocha and Muscat are known as the hottest inhabited places in the world. The Arabian children never need to worry about having to play indoors, on account of bad weather; it practically never rains in Arabia, except on the west coast, where those rainy seasons occur that are a feature of all tropical countries. But, as a rule, clouds are a rare sight. "How fertile the Arabian soil is, and how well it can do if it only has a little bit of a chance, is shown in the valleys, where the water runs down from the mountains, and along those stretches of land by the seaboard, where rain falls occasionally. Those valleys and coast lands are the paradise of the Arabian farmer. With the help

of his faithful camel, his asses or his oxen, he plows the land into wheat and rice and barley fields; or, perhaps, if he is a different kind of farmer, he grows cotton or sugar. In that warm, sunny land, if only a little water will help along, everything grows beautifully and luxuriantly. There are orchards of almond trees with their lovely fragrant blossoms, and of tamarinds; there are vineyards full of luscious grapes; there are plums and citrons and dates, especially dates. The Arabs really wouldn't know what to do without dates, for they are the chief item of the menu three times a day, and probably many more times, besides. The camel, too, would miss the dates, for he likes to eat the stones that his master grinds fine for him.

"The camel is the Arab's best friend. At that he is a friend who must be handled with gloves, for it is well known that the camel is by nature ill-tempered, and, being the staidest of all animals also, he isn't very easy to deal with. Not only is the camel invaluable as a beast of burden, the only one that can withstand the hardships of the desert (you know he is called the 'ship of the desert'), but he does much of the farm labor that in other countries is done by horses. Camel's milk is the Arab's food, and camel's hair is woven into a material for his clothes. So it is small wonder that the all-around, useful animal is so highly thought of by his masters. A traveler in Arabia tells that he often met wandering natives on the road whose camel carried two huge saddlebags; in one of them would be two or more Arab babies, in the other a baby camel, which plainly shows that the camel is looked upon by the Arabs as 'one of the family.' Though the camel is the most important animal in Arabia, providing his owners with everything they need, the Arabian farmer often owns other stock, such as ostriches, donkeys, sheep, goats and oxen. From Arabia, too, come some of the finest horses in the world, horses that have with the camel only one quality in common—that of endurance. In all other points, the Arabian horses are quite the opposite of the camel; they are as beautiful as he is ugly, as intelligent and gentle as he is dull and moody, as swift as he is slow.

"Any one who thinks of the Arabs as an ignorant people, confusing them with the majority of other oriental races, makes a great mistake. The Arabs are scrupulously neat, for the Koran, their Bible, prescribes it, and though they no longer lead the world in arts, literature and progress, as they once did, they are almost invariably well educated. Even the poorest among them know how to read and write. I am quite sure, here Mother affectionately pinched Susan's chin, "that if I asked a little Arab girl where our country is, she could tell me in a minute. Yes, the Arabs are a fine people; fine to look at, for they are tall and handsome, with a beautiful pale-brown complexion and dignified carriage; fine to know, for they have all the qualities that one would want one's best friend to have: pride, culture and wit, while hospitality and their pledged word are sacred to them."

"The good words we use resemble each a prism, reflecting many colors; when we look into them, they shine all beautifully, first one color and then another, yet always having the one source."

"It is certainly most kind of you," said the little Goldfish, "to do so much for me."

"Not four, one. One for us in doing," Spraddles grinned most jovially, for he was so pleased at the thought.

"It's the other way," said Antiope. "There's only one, as I've said before," insisted Spraddles. "It isn't be 4 either," scratching his head thoughtfully. "It's for Be and Being."

"I know that," Antiope agreed emphatically.

"One," concluded Spraddles. "Not which or that," particularized little Rule, "but there is work to be done at once. Here," turning to the leaders, "marshal the littles of our brothers, right center left and front."

"To the front," the leaders called and, instantly, files of little caterpillars moved forward and came to a stand by the side of little Rule.

"Pass under and burrow either side of the midrib," he continued, with happy energy.

You could see the burdock leaf lift and move as the mass of little caterpillars burrowed under to the center of the leaf, with the little Goldfish lying in the water in the middle of it.

"Come forward, you of the second largest size, and take your places. Steady on! Fill in around the others, to support in good order." Little Rule waved his horns and the second largest came forward and circled those under the leaf, lifting it perceptibly higher.

"Last in the ranks, you largest, come forward, and place yourselves around the leaf and hold its edges firmly, so that no water spills on the ground."

"Splendid!" cried Spraddles, while Madam Antiope fluttered her wings in delighted approval.

"Those on the outer ranks, rise!" The two outer lines rose on either side of the leaf until they were standing erect on two pairs of feet only, with their heads touching the edges of the leaf and their horns actually holding it.

"All inner ranks rise to bear." At the command, they all rose together. "How's that?" Spraddles asked the little Goldfish, in a most congratulatory tone.

"It's just too lovely and wonderful," he answered.

"One," insisted Spraddles. "They are the finest friends."

"The feeblest, you mean," and Spraddles looked meaningfully at the little caterpillars' numbers of pairs of feet.

"It is an advantage," little Rule answered with appreciative acquiescence.

"Here you, up there," called Spraddles energetically, "keep that water coming. We can do with a little more," and he pointed with his paw to the leaf, in an imperative way that there was no mistaking.

"There's no time to lose," began Antiope.

"Of course not—Neither is," agreed Spraddles.

The busy little tree frogs skipped back and forth amongst the branches

On the Way

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

A foreword (In the middle of the adventures.)

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and leaves, with the happiest sense of untiring joy, and soon the leaf was comfortably full.

"This is just beautiful," said the little Goldfish.

"Beautiful it is," Spraddles made answer. "All right! You can come down now," he called to the little tree frogs. "We are ready."

Such a flopping and a tumbling and somersaulting as there was, such a gurgling and shrilling of delight, as like so many little boys, the tree frogs went from leaf to leaf and from stem to branch and branch to trunk, and thence to the ground. Some of the bolder ones leaped boldly from the lowest branches to the ground. They hopped up in crowds to look at the little Goldfish in the leaf, and then looked sideways at each other, and grinned, giggled and chattered in frog talk, just like a lot of little boys and girls about a stranger in the school yard.

But it was time to do something further, and they were standing so close, in their kind curiosity, that it looked as if the caterpillars were going to be crowded in their work. The big toad spoke again.

"Shun!" he shouted, very sharply. All the tree frogs suddenly sat up, squatting on their hind legs very straight, their eyes looking right front, that is ahead.

"Now, look here!" Spraddles Toad went on. "If you want to see, why not come along? Rank up in front there, four abreast. When you get the word, march."

At once, the tree frogs, as delighted to be in what was going forward as boys invited to march in a parade, hurried up front, a little distance ahead, while the caterpillars were steadying the leaf on their backs, formed into ranks of fours and waited.

"Now, all attention," called little Rule.

"All attention," responded the leaders from their positions.

"Action all together, when the command is given." Little Rule was by now standing very erect on his last pair of feet.

The caterpillars beneath the leaf, furthest under, and on either side the midrib, stood on all their legs, a little way under. "Outer ranks lift," commanded the leaders. The outer ranks lifted, with one motion. The two ranks next the midrib edged under, so that they carried the leaf fairly on their backs. "Every outer rank, stoop under," the leaders called. And they stooped under.

"Now, all together, lift!" sang out little Rule.

They lifted together, and the burdock leaf, with the little Goldfish in it, rose evenly on their backs. Those next the midrib were on all their legs, the next rank on six pairs of legs; the next on five, the next on four, the next on three, and the outer row, steadying the leaf at the edges, quite upright on two pairs only. It was a wonderful marshaling. When they had lifted and stood at attention, a fat and important-looking little caterpillar, with a fork of stiff hairs on his tail, doubled his head over his back and twanged the fork with his forelegs till the stiff hairs sang in a high clear note.

"Now, take your pitch," he cried. "All together, march." The caterpillars unrolled, and the tree frogs ahead also moved with them. "And sing!"

On the next step, they began to sing rhythmically with their marching feet:

"Sing a song of caterpillars
On the ground who crawl;
Each with seven pairs of legs;
Can you count them all?
And when they move together,
All in perfect time,
As mated feet should always do,
They come into a rhyme.

"And when they're retired of walking,
A cocoon each one spins,
And, sleeping, dreams of days to come
When each shall get his wings.
And when the daisies open,
And the sun's high in the sky,
He'll spread his wings and sail away,
At last a butterfly."

"Over again. All in harmony," said the little caterpillar who carried the tuning fork, "but don't count time."

"We can't," they all chanted, without stopping the onward march.

"Of course not," sang out Spraddles, who was acting drum major, with a tall stem of spear grass which he was twirling most dexterously as he marched:

"Because
it
is
always
now."

End of the Fifth Adventure.

Carnival

O, the carnival, the carnival
Was such a funny sight!
With grown-up maskers running round.

Right in the broad daylight,
A-dancing in the Plaza,
Or dashing down the street;
And pink and white confetti,
In heaps about your feet,
And paper streamers overhead,
All in a perfect tangle;
And old King Momo in his car,
With tap and bells a-jangle;
And perfume squirted in your face,
And everybody laughing.

And playing tricks or standing round,
To watch the others chaffing;
O, the carnival, the carnival
Was such a funny sight,
With frolic every single day,
And music every night!

The Making of Indian Headdresses

"Please tell us something to do," cried Peter despairingly, as he entered the yard where I was sitting, followed by an eager group of little boys and girls.

"We can't think of anything nice to do," went on Jean, with a pout, as she crawled into my lap.

"Dear me," I said; "and when the world is so full of a number of things."

"I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

"Do you mean that there is still something left for us to do?" questioned Lansing eagerly. "We've played just everything," he added doubtfully.

"Yes, that is just what I mean; there are always pleasant things to do in our play period, as well as in our working time. Never, never is there a moment when there is nothing worth doing. Come; let's go into my playroom and see what we can find."

Hand in hand, we entered the nursery, which seemed to reflect the eagerness that illuminated every face.

"All sit down around the work-table. You know that this is the time of year when we all look back with joy to something that came to town in the summer. What is it?"

"Oh, the circus," chimed in several voices.

"Yes, that is what I was thinking of. What do you remember best of all the wonderful things you saw?"

"The animals," replied Billy, "cause I touched 'em and fed 'em."

"The clowns for me," continued George. "They do such funny tricks and make lots of queer faces."

Earnestly, each one told of the thing that he or she remembered and liked the best.

"What do you like the best?" asked Lois of me.

"I like the Indians

THE HOME FORUM

that fellow's scowling eyes and gloomy, coarse reminders? How was I to pay off such a debt, out of sixpence a week? Ludicrous! Why did not someone come to see me, and tip me? Ah! my dear sir, if you have any little friends at school, go and see them, and do the natural thing by them. You won't miss the sovereign. You don't know what a blessing it will be to them. Don't fancy they are too old—try 'em. And they will remember you, and bless you in future days; and their gratitude shall accompany your dreary after-life; and they shall meet you kindly when thanks for kindness are scant. O mercy! shall I ever forget that sovereign you gave me, Captain Bob? or the agonies of being in debt to Hawker?—Thackeray in "Roundabout Papers."

The Cosmopolitan University

"The medieval Universities had two characteristics which are to this day artistic stantils aut cadentis Academicæ. In the first place, they were always in theory, and almost always in practice, cosmopolitan. There were no barriers of birth or class or fortune. The door was open to all. . . . Cuncti aditus in the invitation addressed now, as always, to the world of students by every University that is worthy of the name," the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith says in one of his recently published "Occasional Addresses."

"But, further, the true University has always been not only cosmopolitan in its composition, but catholic in its range. A University such as yours [Glasgow, 1907] never was, is not, and never ought to become, a technological institute for the creation and equipment of specialists. The modern student may smile at the scanty proportions of the medieval trivium and quadrivium. He may be tempted to scoff at the pettiness and futility of many of the problems upon which in those days Angelic and Invincible Doctors broke their teeth. The Latin of the Schoolmen is no doubt an uncouth jargon which smacks more of the Vulgate and the Corpus Juris than of Cicero or Livy. Their dialectics are monotonous and infertile, not because of any defect in their reasoning powers, or indeed in their logical apparatus, but because they were hedged in, both by authority and by ignorance, within the narrow boundaries of a single field. But whatever, within its confines, was knowable, they knew. It was said of Abelard, the forerunner of them all: *illi patuit quicquid scilicet erat*. The limits of the knowable—wherever they are to be placed—have in these days expanded so far that no ambition and no assiduity is equal to the task of taking all that lies within them for its province. Nothing can be more alien from the business of a University than to produce the shallow and fluent omniscience which has scratched the surface of many subjects, and got to the heart of none. But the fidelity of a University to the intellectual side of its mission must now, as always, be judged by the degree in which it has succeeded in enlarging and humanizing the mental outlook of its students, and developing the love of knowledge for its own sake."

"Such an ideal, I need hardly say, does not imply a divorce of knowledge from practice. Let me recall to your recollection a well-known and instructive incident in the history of this University. When James Watt, in 1756 came back to Glasgow from London, the Corporation of Hammermen refused him permission to set up his business in the burgh, because he was neither son of a burgher nor an apprentice. The Faculty of Professors, of whom Adam Smith was one, at once appointed him mathematical instrument maker to the University, and gave him a room, as they had power to do, in the College buildings, for his workshop. It was in this workshop—a favorite resort of Adam Smith—and while engaged on the repair of a model of a Newcomen engine belonging to the University, that Watt evolved the idea of the separate condenser. It is often out of the mouths of Professors, and at the hands of Universities, that the practical man learns for the first time the real meaning and the latent possibilities of his own business."

"We may faintly remember such facts as these when the term 'academic' is used, as it often is nowadays, as a label of reproach to designate a proposition or an argument which is otiose or fanciful—of which, at any rate, the practical man takes no account. I believe this to be an indefensible perversion of language. As Hazlitt says: 'By an obvious transposition of ideas some persons have confounded a knowledge of useful things with useful knowledge.' There is no fallacy which, in all its forms, is more bound by the very nature and object of its being to combat and expose."

"I spoke a moment ago of the intellectual stamp which a University ought to leave on those whom it teaches. But that after all is not the supreme or ultimate test of its work. In the long run, it will be judged merely or mainly by its success in equipping its pupils to outstrip their competitors in the crafts and professions. It will not be fully judged even by the excellence of its mental gymnastic, or its contributions to scholarship. . . . It will be judged also by the influence which it is exerting upon the imagination and the character; by the ideals which it has implanted and nourished; by the new resources of faith, tenacity, aspiration, with which it has recruited and reinforced the untrained and undeveloped nature; by the degree in which it has helped to raise, to enlarge, to enrich, to complete, the true life of the man; and by and through him, the corporate life of the community."

"Will Hold Crime in Check"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the most notable features of the present world struggle is the gradual awakening of the world to the power of the true idea and the steadily increasing confession, on the part of the nations fighting on the side of righteousness, that this is alone their purpose and that, with all selfish motive put behind them, they are struggling wholeheartedly for the triumph of right.

The heaven of Principle, forever at work, has wrought wonders in human consciousness "during the last four years. The world of men rises nobly to each fresh demand for sacrifice, but the world has not seen fully the real savior, which is indicated so closely in the saying, in Zechariah, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." As it was with Balaam, on his way to curse the Israelites at the bidding of Balak, and as it was with Paul on the way to Damascus, so the world is being driven into an ever-narrowing place. With all its effort and self-sacrifice, more and more as time goes on are the instances increasing when man-power and economic power, diplomatic power and any other material means are of no avail, and civilization seems helpless before a great wrong. It was so in the case of the Armenian massacres of two or three years ago, and later of the Syrian massacres, and it has been so in the case of Poland, of Persia and others, and it is so in a far greater degree than the world has ever known before, in Russia.

Now there is a lesson in this which all may learn. There is a solution to this problem which all may help to find. There is a campaign to be undertaken in which all may bear a hand. When Paul, on the way to Damascus, suddenly saw the futility of all his threatenings and slaughters his surrender, was complete and he asked, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" And so, today, countless thousands of earnest people, as they contemplate the terrible chaos of such situations as that in Russia, are recognizing the utter helplessness of material means and must long to cry out, as Paul did, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" And to receive Paul's answer. Principle, today, as it did nineteen hundred years ago, does answer such a cry, and it does not now, any more than it did then, require of those who ask, any long probation, any tollsome instruction before they can see what to do, and go out into the world and help to lift the burden from humanity.

Christian Science affirms, even as the Bible teaches, that God is Spirit, is Life, Truth, and Love, and is infinite, and that man is made in the image and likeness of God. It draws from these statements the only possible conclusion that if God is infinite and man is His image and likeness, there cannot come into the experience of man anything unlike God. To the question, What of matter and all that it includes? It declares roundly that, inasmuch as it is unlike God, it is outside of infinity, and, inasmuch as there is no place outside of infinity, there is no place for matter, and therefore it must be, as it is, unreal, an illusion.

Christian Science goes on to show that all that cognizes matter are the five corporeal senses, seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling, and that none of these can take cognizance of Spirit. It affirms, therefore, that the material senses and material phenomena are necessarily one. As Mrs. Eddy says, on page 530 of Science and Health, "The dream has no reality, no intelligence, no mind; therefore the dreamer and dream are one, for neither is true nor real." It declares that in proportion as humanity aligns itself with Principle, recognizes man's right, as a son of God, to freedom and perfection, and sees the nothingness of all that would claim to shut out the truth, then man's circumstances will more and more conform to this correct view. On this point Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 260): "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal. Through many generations human beliefs will be attaining diviner conceptions, and the immortal and perfect model of God's creation will finally be seen as the only true conception of being."

There is one thing that can save Russia, that can reduce to nothing the misery, the slaughter and rapine that would sweep over this country, that can, in a word, hold crime in check, and that is the knowledge of Truth, of God, that Christian Science teaches. Spiritual truth, understood, would clarify the vision of statesmen, make one soldier fighting for Principle as strong as ten thousand fighting for a wrong concept, bring order out of chaos, and the knowledge of the kingdom of heaven to men. Mrs. Eddy, in her address to the March Primary Class (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 278), shows what a correct knowledge of God or divine Mind would do for the world. She says: "We, today, in this classroom, are enough to convert the world if we are of one Mind; for then the whole world will feel the influence of this Mind; as when the earth was without form, and Mind spake and form appeared."

And what is it to be of one Mind, but to have that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus"; that understanding of God as divine Principle which enabled him to dissipate the mist of the lawlessness of mortal existence and reveal the eternal only present

law of divine Mind; to still the tempest; to walk on the water; to feed the multitude; to heal the sick; in a word, to know the truth, which he declared all men might know, and, knowing, be free. And as the student of Christian Science begins to know this truth, he begins to get away from the error of believing in matter and material existence as real. He begins to see it as the fictitious interposed veil, beyond which, forever unimpaired, lies reality. He begins to recognize that this alone will satisfy him, because in this reality every need is met. There is no point to which he can go where he will not find fulfillment and rest and infinite extension.

Though evil be added to evil until its clamor would claim to fill all consciousness, nevertheless in the divine Mind it is not, and therefore it is not anywhere. The faithful denial of evil will show forth the aliveness of God, and in this demonstration is the one sure hope of salvation for Russia, as for the rest of the world.

Tropical Night Thoughts

On one of his South Sea cruises, while among the Marquesas, Stevenson wrote in his journal: "I awoke, this morning about three; the night was heavenly in scent and temperature, the long swell brimmed into the bay and seemed to fill it full, and then subsided; silently, gently, and deeply the Casco rolled; only at times a block piked gently like a bird. I sat and looked seaward toward the mouth of the bay at the headlands and the stars; at the constellation of diamonds each infinitesimally small, each individual and of equal lustre, and all shining together in heaven like some old-fashioned clasp; at the planet with the visible moon, as though he were beginning to re-people heaven by the process of germination; at many other lone lamps and marshalled clusters. And upon a sudden it ran into my mind, even with shame that these were lovelier than our nights in the north, the planets softer and brighter; and the constellations more handsomely arranged. I felt shame, I say, as at an ultimate infidelity; that I should desert the stars that shone upon my father! And turning to the shore-side, where there were some high squalls overhead, and the mountains loomed up black, I could have fancied I had slipped ten thousand miles away and was anchored in a Highland loch; that when day came and made clear the superintending slopes, it would show pine and the red heather and the green fern, and roofs of turf sending up the smoke of peats, and the alien speech that should next greet my ears should be Gaelic not Kanaka."

Humbleness in Contrast With Vanity

A vain man is a nauseous creature; he is so full of himself that he has no room for anything else, be it never so good and deserving.

'Tis I at every turn that does this, or can do that. And as he abounds in comparison, so he is sure to give himself the better of everybody else; according to the proverb, all the geese are swans.

They are certainly to be pitied that can be so much mistaken at home. And yet I have sometimes thought that such people are in a sort happy, that nothing can put out of countenance with themselves, though they neither have nor merit other peoples. But at the same time one would wonder they should not feel the blows they give themselves or get from others, for this intolerable and ridiculous temper; nor show any concern for that which makes others blush for, as well as at them, viz., their unreasonable assurance. . . .

Whereas the greatest understandings doubt most, are readiest to learn, and least pleased with themselves; this, with nobody else.

For though they stand on higher ground, and so see further than their neighbors, they are yet humbled by their prospect, since it shows them something so much higher and above their reach.

And truly then it is, that sense shines with the greatest beauty; when it is set in humility.

An humble, able man is a jewel worth a kingdom; it is often saved by him, as Solomon's Poor Wise Man saved the city.

May we have more of them, or less need of them.—William Penn, in "Fruits of Solitude."

Hill and Valley

Like huge waves, petrified, against the sky.

The solemn hills are heaved; by shadow kissed.

Or softly touched by delicate light they lie

Melting in sapphire and in amethyst.

The nearer slopes with autumn glory blaze,

Garnet and ruby, topaz, amber, gold;

Up through the quiet air the thin smoke strays

From many a lonely homestead, brown and old.

And toward the valley, where the little town

Beckons with twinkling lights, that gleam below

Like bright and friendly eyes, we loiter down

And find our shelter and our fireside glow.

—Celia Thaxter.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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The White Tower, Rothenburg

This gemlike appendage, as it were, of Nuremberg, is one gleaming mass of rich artistic treasures and innumerable historical detail. It is perhaps the least altered and purest existing example of all medieval towns, and being more miniature and concentrated than Nuremberg is easier

to absorb. It rises before one's vision beautifully encircled by walls, moats and towers, rich in harmonious coloring and warmth of tone. The well-preserved gabled houses are red-tiled and glow in the sun. As far back as A. D. 942 Rothenburg's name appears in the ancient documents, and for more than five hundred years it was a free city of the Empire like most of the Bavarian, Franconian and Swabian cities. During the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries it radiated the highest artistic standards in every branch of art and architecture and its industries were similarly progressive. During the Reformation its sympathies were entirely with Luther. In 1525 it experienced the disturbances of the peasants' uprising, and also suffered the inevitable relapses and degeneration consequent upon the Thirty Years War. During this period it was several times besieged and taken by opposing parties.

To the sojourner within its enthralling crown of walls, it offers such a bewildering wealth of architectural beauty that one scarce can recall another city which can vie with it. Its absolutely medieval streets, narrow and winding, are more exquisite than even those of Nuremberg. Gothic churches, Renaissance buildings (mostly of an ecclesiastical character), Rathaus, arches, gates, fountains, castle, all are in a perfect state of preservation. The most fascinating piece of ancient beauty, where even on the rainiest days can be seen artists sketching and painting its perfect outlines, is the old gate of the Altes Rathaus, with its overhanging lantern; and the quaintest vista, that to be seen on looking down towards the Pfleiglein.—Gertrude Norman.

Shadow Brook

The dell was narrow and its steep sides, from the margin of the stream upwards, were thickly set with trees, chiefly walnuts and chestnuts, among which grew a few oaks and maples. In the summer time the shade of so many clustering branches, meeting and intermingling across the rivulet, was deep enough to produce a noontide twilight. Hence came the name of Shadow Brook. But now, ever since autumn crept into this secluded place, all the dark verdure was changed to gold, so that it really kindled-up the dell, instead of shading it. The bright yellow leaves, even had it been a cloudy day, would have seemed to keep the sunlight among them, and enough of them had fallen to strew all the bed and margin of the brook with sunlight too. Thus the only shady nook where summer had cooled herself was now the sunniest spot anywhere to be found.

The little brook ran along over its pathway of gold, here pausing to form a pool in which minnows were darting to and fro, and then it hurried onward at a swifter pace as if in haste to reach the lake, and, forgetting to look whither it went, it stumbled over the root of a tree which stretched quite across its current. You would have laughed to hear how noisily it babbled about this accident. And even after it had run onward the brook still kept talking to itself, as if it were in a maze. It was wonderful, I suppose, at finding its dark dell so illuminated and at hearing the prattle and merriments of so many children. So it stole away as quickly as it could and hid itself in the lake. —Hawthorne.

Little Silver Pencil-Cases

I wonder whether those little silver pencil-cases with a movable almanac at the butt end are still favorite implements with boys, and whether peddlers still hawk them about the country? Are there peddlers and hawkers still, or are rustics and children grown too sharp to deal with them? Those pencil-cases, so far as my memory serves me, were not of much use. The screw, upon which the movable almanac turned, was constantly getting loose. The 1 of the table would work from its moorings, under Tuesday or Wednesday, as the case might be, and you would find, on examination, that Th. or W. was the 23rd of the month (which was absurd on the face of the thing), and in a word your cherished pencil-case an utterly unreliable time keeper. Nor was this a matter of wonder. Consider the position of a pencil-case in a boy's pocket. You had hard-bake in it; marbles, kept in your purse when the money was all gone; your mother's purse knitted so fondly and supplied with a little bit of gold, long since—prodigal little son!—scattered amongst the swine; I mean amongst . . . open tarts, three-cornered puffs, and similar abominations. You had a top and string; a knife; a piece of cobbler's wax; two or three bullets; a Little Warbler; and I, for my part, remember, for a considerable period, a brass-barreled pocket pistol (which would fire beautifully, for with it I shot off a button from Butt Major's jacket);—with all these things, and ever so many more, clinking and rattling in your pockets, and your hands, of course, keeping them in perpetual movement, how could you expect your movable almanac not to be twisted out of its place now and again—your pencil-case to be bent—your licorice water not to leak out of bottle over the cobbler's wax, your bull's-eyes not to ram up the lock and barrel of your pistol, and so forth.

In the month of June, thirty-seven years ago, I bought one of those pencil-cases from a boy I shall call Hawker, and who was in my form. Is he a millionaire? Is he a bankrupt now? He was an immense screw at school, and I believe to this day that the value of the thing for which I owed and eventually paid three-and-sixpence, was in reality not one-and-nine.

I certainly enjoyed the case at first a good deal, and amused myself with twiddling round the movable calendar. But this pleasure wore off. The jewel, as I said, was not paid for, and Hawker, a large and violent boy, was exceedingly unpleasant as a creditor. His constant remark was, "When are you going to pay me that three-and-sixpence? What sneaks your relations must be! They come to see you. You go out to them on Saturdays and Sundays, and they never give you anything! Don't tell me, you little humbug!" and so forth. "The truth is that my relations were respectable; but my parents were making a tour in Scotland, and my friends in London, whom I used to go to see, were most kind to me, certainly, but somehow never tipped me. That term, of May to August, 1823, passed in agonies then, in consequence of my debt to Hawker. What was the pleasure of a calendar pencil-case in comparison with the doubt and torture of mind occasioned by the sense of the debt, and the constant reproach of

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"First the blade, then the ear,
then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

The Map of Europe

IN NO case could the present war have been fought in vain. If it had done nothing else it would have exposed to the world the mental conditions working in every direction beneath the political and social surface; it would, in addition, have given an amazing example of heroism and self-sacrifice which, though it may often have been equaled individually, has certainly never before been equaled nationally; it has taught men a truer sense of values; and, in doing all these things and innumerable other things, it has made the world a better place to live in, even if at a tremendous cost. The cost, however, is the price that humanity has had to pay for a forgetfulness of Principle and for a disregard of duties which were fast reducing the richer nations to the state of slothful sensualism which prevailed in Rome before its fall. For this reason, no country can complain of the cost. And yet, because of the cost, every nation should be willing to build the new world on firmer foundations, in other words to exchange the sands of riches, luxuries, and sensual gratification, for the rock of all that is summed up in the word Principle.

So deep a thinker as Mr. Balfour could scarcely address himself to so great a theme without an attempt to put something of all this into words. The time has not come when it is possible to deal very much in what the stock exchanges call futures. No one is better aware of this than Mr. Balfour, and he guarded himself carefully against any criticism of such a nature when he explained that he was not in the least making too little of the immediate practical problems, and too much of the dreams of theorists, but that it was because the great practical effort that was being made was elevated by the theorists' ideals for the future, that this effort could be made fruitful of all that was inherent in them.

In other words, it is true that the Germans are no longer at Noyon. But they are in Lille and in Laon, and the immediate effort must of course be to get them out of those towns, and once more across the Rhine. If they have left Noyon they have left Noyon a wreck, a wreck such as Attila left the cities and countries through which he passed, a desert of blackened ruins, of broken roads, of cut-down orchards, and of poisoned wells, but they have left all these as an unconscious memorial of what the world has to expect unless, when the peace conference meets, it puts the theorists' dreams into the practical effort of the statesman, and makes it impossible for another Attila to head another invasion of the Goths. It was this which was the real theme of Mr. Balfour's speech, delivered at a war loan meeting, in the Guildhall, in London, on Monday last. Mr. Balfour was concerned to show that some League of Nations, for the preservation of future peace, was a requisite of the world's stability, but he was also concerned to show that that League of Nations must build on something surer than the sands in which the foundations of the structure of the political edifices of 1914 had been sunk. And so he set out to indicate something of the lines upon which the new map must be drawn. Certain fundamental ideas must, he insisted, be recognized, unless the storm-drum of Europe was to be only temporarily lowered during one more period of peace, and that, as usual, a period devoted to preparing for a new war. The first of these ideals was necessarily the freeing of certain nations from bonds which had been imposed upon them and had become intolerable to them. Poland, for instance, whose partition was one of the scandals of Eighteenth Century politics must be redeemed, and must become once more an independent country. In the same way the heterogeneous mass of peoples crushed under the heel of German and Magyar forces, in the dual Kingdom, must be permitted to acquire their independence. Again, the gunpowder barrel in the Balkans must be so dealt with that it no longer may lie in the power of a Court like that of Vienna, or the old Court of Petrograd, to throw a lighted match into it, at any moment, and blow the peace of the world sky-high. But perhaps most important of all, those nations which have perpetually looked to war as a means of acquiring new territories and cornering new markets, must be taught that such methods cannot continue, and that if they are going to attempt to create further riots in the streets of the world, then the international policeman will have to be called in to take them into custody.

But of course the real difficulty of the situation does not occur in any of this. And nobody must be more perfectly aware of that than Mr. Balfour himself. Mr. Balfour is at once a statesman and a philosopher, an administrator and a metaphysician. As a result he knows, far better than the great majority of people, that the real danger of international strife lies in national strife, just as the real danger of national strife lies in the autocratic tendency of the human mind and the bellicose proclivity of the individual. In other words Mr. Balfour knows quite well that in the effort to establish liberty, equality, and fraternity, you must bring into play qualities which had not even been dreamed of by the citizens of '93, and that all the peace leagues which all the statesmen of all the nations can invent, with all their cumulative genius, will prove just so much wasted effort, to be added to the dreams of the builders of the ideal commonwealths, until the admission is made that there are no such things as first principles, but only one Principle, the law of which must be accepted in the fashioning of any system which is destined to endure. International police will for instance, prove entirely helpless to keep order in Christendom if Christendom will persist in turning its back on the Sermon on the Mount. If any human being imagines that liberty, equality, and fraternity are to be found by forbidding nations to go out and capture markets with a sword in their hand, whilst permitting them to retain markets by trade regulations, he must have a very curious idea of the meaning of the parliament of man and the federation of the world. It is perfectly true that the difficulties inherent in the regulation of national armaments are as nothing compared to the intricacies of the regulation of international trade,

but this is simple because, just as in the old days the sword was the means by which the dogmas of ecclesiasticism were enforced, so in latter days the sword was the means by which the dogmas of political economy were enforced.

To put it quite simply, if humanity really hopes that the era of liberty, equality, and fraternity is going to dawn, it will have to realize that only one step toward that era will have been taken when the Essens and the Elswicks have been destroyed. For behind the Essens and the Elswicks are the Pittsburghs and the Lilles, and behind these again the private domiciles of the Mr. Worldly Wisemans and the Mr. Badmans, hardby the Eye Gates and the Feel Gates of every city of Mansoul on the planet.

Speeding the Ships

IT is estimated by the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Edward N. Hurley, and was so stated in his address at Philadelphia a few days ago, that, assuming the continuance of the war until the autumn of 1922, with the conditions of sea traffic remaining as they are now, construction of merchant vessels by the United States and the Allies will by that time have completely overcome all sinkings by German submarines. In order to reach this point, however, the construction of 48,557,080 deadweight tons of shipping by the United States and the allied nations will be necessary. Of this total, the United States allotment for the four years between Oct. 1, 1918, and Oct. 1, 1922, will be 32,000,000 deadweight tons, or an average of 8,000,000 deadweight tons a year. This leaves to the United Kingdom responsibility for the construction of 2,500,000 tons, and to France and the neutral nations 1,500,000 tons annually.

Mr. Hurley is supported, in his assertion that the United States can and will perform its part in this program, by authorities in marine construction familiar with the constantly growing supply of shipbuilding material, and with the constantly increasing facilities for ship construction in the country. During the first year of the four there will be a pressing demand for transports, vessels which require more time in construction than merchant ships, but, notwithstanding this, the output of American shipyards will, it is confidently estimated, total between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 deadweight tons. Such a pace in construction will have been attained by the beginning of the ship year of 1920, by reason of increased facilities and the growing skill of workers, that the average annual production will be raised to a higher level.

The maritime situation has changed so greatly for the better that the United States and the Allies, and their peoples, can now face the facts, retrospective and prospective, squarely, and far more courageously, than at any earlier time since German piracy on the high seas began. One of these facts is that, between Sept. 1, 1914, and Sept. 1, 1918, enemy submarines destroyed 7,157,088 deadweight tons of the world's shipping in excess of that which was built by the United States, its allies, and the neutral nations. This loss must be met, but more than this must be done in order to bring tonnage back to a normal basis. According to the calculations of experts, had there been no war, and no submarine destruction, an additional 14,700,000 tons of shipping, exclusive of the excess of sinkings over construction, would have been added to the world's fleet during the last four years. This loss also must be made up.

It is estimated that the submarine sinkings for the four years ending with Sept. 30, 1922, should the war continue so long, making due allowance for the falling off in the destructive power of the U-boats, will be 12,000,000 deadweight tons. Construction must be carried on to meet this item likewise.

Everybody in the world, without regard to geographical, political, or even war divisions, it is safe to say, hopes that the war will not last four years, or two years, or even one year, longer. The number who believe that the beginning of the end of the conflict is even now in sight is multiplying day by day. But every thoughtful person in the United States and the allied countries should realize fully that there must be no relaxation of war work based upon such hope or expectation. The way to hasten the end of the war is to prepare more thoroughly for carrying it on. Nothing is to be gained by planning, at this stage of the struggle, for peace; everything is to be gained by planning for a more vigorous offensive.

There is encouragement, therefore, in the knowledge that the United States has, with the beginning of the present month, entered upon a shipbuilding program covering four years, as if the war would certainly continue at least through this period. All plans and specifications, all contracts for material and labor, all calculations for equipment, are made on the basis of four years more of war. This course will shorten rather than prolong the contest between civilization and its enemies.

Reports from the shipyards of the nation, north, south, east, and west, are now uniformly more satisfying than they have been in the past. Better accommodation has been provided for the workers than was possible last fall. The degree of contentment and efficiency is much higher now than it was then. It should be inspiring to public morale to consider, for illustration, a typical instance of the progress made in ship construction throughout the Republic. Within a few months from the building of docks in New Jersey, a score of vessels, with a carrying capacity of 85,000 tons of supplies to the war zone, have been launched. Two of these will go into commission at once; the others will follow speedily, and many additional launchings are booked for the next three months. In the Newark district, where a year ago the yards were laid out on made land, 25,000 men are at work on twelve cargo vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 80,000. In the Jersey City yards, at Elizabethport, at plants on the Passaic River, and at other places, shipbuilding is being speeded at a surprising rate.

Thousands of the workers were, at the beginning, men of miscellaneous trades. Not only butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers sought and found employment on the docks, but shoemakers and tailors as well. All the yards, with few exceptions, had the same sort of experience. The trade of shipbuilding had to be taught tens of thousands of "green" hands. It has been taught, however, and the results generally are remarkable.

The American public has not been slow to criticize mistakes, delays, and other visible defects in the shipping program; neither will it be slow to applaud the successes achieved, and the greater triumphs that are promised.

Why Not Develop Elsewhere?

THE objection of the Canadian Government to the construction by the Aluminum Company of America of a weir in the St. Lawrence River has been overruled by the United States Government commission, on the ground that the work is a war necessity. Canada's objection was based upon the ground that the granting of such a permit by the United States would be in violation of the treaty rights of the Dominion. War's necessity, of course, justifies many things that could not be justified in time of peace, and there is force in the contention, on the side of the United States, that the construction of the weir will aid greatly in increasing the output of aluminum needed by the United States and the Allies in the manufacture of war materiel. Nothing is more improbable than that any serious international complications should result from the decision.

But, it may well be asked, why should Canada's wishes in the premises be disregarded, when the necessary water power could be obtained by the Aluminum Company elsewhere? There is plenty of undeveloped water power on the southern side of the border, and on the northern side of it, for that matter, the development of which would not have been opposed. The scenic Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers are altogether too convenient and attractive to seekers of cheap power on both sides of the boundary.

In the United States there is an urgent popular demand for the conservation of water power. Never was the need of utilizing the streams and rivers more intelligently or more keenly realized than now. Hundreds of streams and scores of rivers throughout the country are idle, so far as water power is concerned. Their development in this direction would not only make the nation to a great extent independent of the coal supply, but would prevent floods, and stop a tremendously costly soil waste. There will be nothing but applause for legislation looking to this end, but the popular demand for water power development can never be made to justify the taking hereafter by private interests of natural water power sites for purely private gain.

There are few things more scandalous in the economic history of the nation than the continued exploitation of Niagara Falls. Nothing like it should be tolerated on the St. Lawrence or on other rivers. Let commercialism provide for its own needs.

Damascus

ANY attempt even to outline the history of Damascus, save in a generous space, would inevitably result in a simple cataloguing of dates, for Damascus lays claim to being the oldest city in the world. However this may be, it is mentioned in the very earliest dawn of history in Palestine. In the battle of the four kings against five, recorded in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, it is told how Abram pursued the defeated kings to Hobah, "which is on the left hand of Damascus." It is also frequently mentioned in early Egyptian records, and during the period of the Eighteenth Century B. C. it was the capital of the small province of Ubi. Then Damascus is bound up with the history of the Israelites, and, in the time of David, came into their possession for a time, for David led an expedition against the city to punish it for the assistance it had given his enemy, Haddadzeir, King of Zobah, and he took it and garrisoned it, "and the Syrians became servants to David, and brought gifts." Damascus, which figured prominently in the many hostilities between Israel and Syria, fell, as did so many other cities hereabouts, before Alexander the Great's triumphal march west, and, centuries later, came into the possession of the Romans, when Syria was conquered by Q. Cæcilius Metellus, about the year 63 B. C.

It is, however, in New Testament times that one seems to be brought into most intimate touch with Damascus. The memorable journey of St. Paul to the city from Jerusalem, and all that happened during and after it; the "street which is called Straight"; the house of Judas; the visit of Ananias; the subsequent preaching of St. Paul in the synagogues; the plots to kill him, and his escape from the city by night, are all names and incidents familiar to Christians the world over. It was to Damascus, too, that St. Paul returned after his three years' sojourn in the wilderness, and in no other period in its long history does the ancient city on the banks of the Abana seem to come so clearly into view.

Later on, under Trajan, Damascus became a Roman provincial city, and, on the establishment of Christianity, the seat of a bishop, who ranked next in authority after the Patriarch of Antioch. Even when this point is reached, a wealth of history still lies ahead: There is the great story of Damascus under the kalifs, and of its many trials which followed the removal of the kalifate to Bagdad; of the coming of the Egyptians, the Carmathians, and the Seljuks; of the campaigns and mighty conquests of the Saladin; of the ravages of the Mongols, and of the final inclusion of Damascus within the Ottoman Empire, early in the Sixteenth Century, followed by a long four hundred years of stagnation.

The modern Damascus, like the Damascus of all the ages, is, in its distant view, as are many eastern cities, a place of great beauty. It lies at the northern edge of the plain of Ghutah, at the foot of the Anti-Lebanon, 2250 feet above the sea, and all around, for a circuit of sixty miles, extend the famous orchards, gardens, vineyards, and fields of Damascus, which have always made its fertility proverbial throughout the East. The Arabs regard it as one of their four earthly paradises. Close at hand, the city is not so beautiful. The rough mud walls of the houses contrast strangely with the splendors within, for the houses of Damascus, with their mosaics and carved wood, and their ceilings rich in arabesque ornaments, elaborately gilded, are amongst the most beautiful in the East. The bazaars, however, are the great feature of Damascus. The masses of color and the wonderful effects of light and shadow which they present have made them the delight of painters. As one writer has described such a scene, here are displayed all the riches of the Orient: rare carpets and rugs from Persia, and shawls, scarfs and kerchiefs of every dye from the far interior of Asia, with gold and silver embroideries in exquisite taste or of barbaric splendor. There is no pavement, but the ground is hard from the tread of many feet, for a motley throng is ever passing to and fro, of turbaned men and of women closely veiled; a musician playing his tambourine, and cavaliers or a train of camels slowly filing through. The long streets are

dim and cool, being arched in high above, and through apertures the sunlight falls in misty streams on the gorgeous wares and moving multitudes beneath. Then, the old city walls are still there; and the Roman gateways; and the Derb el-Mistakim, or the "street which is called Straight," still runs through the city, from the eastern to the western gate, as it did nineteen hundred years ago, in the days of St. Paul.

Notes and Comments

MR. HENRY FORD's aversion to spending any money directly or indirectly on behalf of his election to the United States Senate, and his feeling that a purchased place would be tainted, has a parallel in the experience of Gen. Robert E. Lee. After the close of the war he was offered the presidency of an insurance company, at a salary of \$50,000 a year, which he declined on the ground that he was not familiar with work of that nature. He was then frankly told that he was not expected to do any work, that it was the use of his name which was being sought. "Do you not think," said General Lee, "that if my name is worth \$50,000 a year, I ought to be very careful about taking care of it?"

HOWEVER modest as a geographical unit may be the Basque mountaineers of the Pyrenees, whose "congress of studies" has been announced, there remains to their credit a national ball game that will yield nothing to the finest sporting efforts of the Anglo-Saxon people, whether in the matter of pure recreation or of spectacular interest. The tourbillon-like movement with which the player, the pelotari, swings round to catapult the ball with back-handed fling to the great wall eighty yards away, is no less graceful than the sweeping hurl of the discobolus, while the vigorous contest under the lee of the wall, where the ball is shot from the "chistera," the curved wicker-work glove, with marvelous rapidity, affords an unlimited display of resourceful tactics. The referee, bright-colored beret on head, sings the score in set refrain and the applause thunders from the crowd as Chiquito, or Melchior, or some other national hero of this "pelote basque" game earns his meed of praise.

ONE must be cautious in declaring that there never has been a great woman composer. Mr. Damrosch, back from France, tells Americans that the genius of Lily Boulanger, developed and molded under war-time conditions, has won for her at nineteen a position far in advance of any other woman who has written music. Mr. Damrosch thinks there are possibilities that she may be ranked with Brahms and Beethoven. When her music is introduced in America, during the coming winter, we must not be unfamiliar with the name of Lily Boulanger.

IF THERE is anything in the old saying that "ill news travels fast" it nevertheless has no apparent advantage over Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, who recently sprinted from the back gate of Nazareth as the British cavalry entered the front gate, arriving at the Turkish base long before the occasion for his rapid transit became known to the garrison.

AMONG the latest to protest against the habit of raising prices, simply because the raised price can be secured, there was heard, recently, a new voice. It was that of a canary. Being a bird whose motto had ever been: "Strict application to business," it had been his custom, when the rest of the family left the city during the summer and shut up the house, to board himself out. Two years ago, he could, he says, get good accommodation, an airy room with a sunny aspect, good seed, water, bath, and unrestricted opportunity for vocal exercise for thirty cents a week. Last year, however, the charge for the same accommodation was raised to forty cents, and this year it appears he has been obliged to pay fifty cents. He is willing, he declares, to sustain his share of the burden of the war, but he regards a 66 per cent rise as unduly hard on a bird of moderate means.

WHILE the lack of ships will prevent the bringing of bulbs from Japan to the United States this fall, thus interfering with the usual spring display of lilies, it will mean more food for Japan. Curiously enough, some of the lilies which make the strongest appeals to the western sense of beauty are accounted of but little worth among the Japanese, except for culinary purposes. They grow them by the acre, but only for the foreigners who like their warm hues.

THE attempt to encourage Liberty bond purchases by the use of certain lurid and revolting posters shows an almost incredible misconception of the real attitude of the United States toward the war. A hideous blue mask surmounting a dripping bayonet and hands might encourage the American soldier to fancy himself a Siegfried about to negotiate a kind of stage dragon, or it might do something to stimulate unthinking hatred for the men whom he may meet in battle. In either case the tendency is to spread the very thoughts upon which the Prussians themselves have been nourished, and to ignore the lofty, constructive, hateless spirit in which America has entered the struggle.

THIRTEEN railway dining-car waiters, chefs and stewards have been held by a grand jury on a charge of conspiring to defraud the government. As to the foundation for this charge, people who have patronized railway dining cars off and on for years cannot say anything, and would not say anything if they could. They want to be fair. And they will reserve an opinion until all the evidence is in. This, however, will not prevent them from thinking over some of the things they have often thought in a personal way before and after paying for dining-car service.

NO PERSON in the United States may hereafter use platinum in the manufacture of jewelry, or for any other nonessential purpose; no person may buy or sell the metal unless duly licensed, and no person may have in his possession more than an ounce of it for more than ninety days from October 1, 1918. Those possessing platinum jewelry may, however, sell it, to authorized purchasers. Platinum is now more valuable than gold, and more desirable from the government's point of view. The proper course to be pursued by platinum owners is to turn their holdings of the metal into currency, and then turn the currency into Liberty bonds.

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“Wholesome Speaking”

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, St. Joseph, Mo., May 23, 1918]

Without offering comment upon its influences in the religious world,—which, of course, is the movement's real purpose,—it may be soberly said that Christian Science is setting a fine example in thought and utterance upon the paramount issues of the day. The average Scientist seems thoroughly patriotic. He is interested, too, in politics. His activity in business compares well with the undertakings of his fellows of other spiritual beliefs,—or of none at all. And in each of these spheres he is apparently viewing the situation with comprehending but unimpassioned eye, and is shaping his own course in the strength of that cool-minded experience.

The “secular” press can learn much from the calmness of the Scientist journalist's discussions of present vital issues. So can the religious press. Those discussions are incisive, comprehensive, bristling. They are not embittered, however. Perhaps it is the fine poise of the Christian Science press which inspires the members of that organization to calm, though positive, opinion. Or it may be that the Society's attitude is reflected in its journalism.

Commenting upon international relations a few days ago, The Christian Science Monitor said:

(Here follows quotations from editorial entitled “The Touch of Nature,” May 18, 1918.)

Here is wholesome speaking, undoubtedly the result of wholesome thinking. There is neither hysterical enthusiasm nor stinging bitterness in the declarations. It is good tone for Americanism to take on; it would be equally creditable as the voice of any other people. . . . There cannot well be lack of inspiration in the full-hearted method by which the folk of that belief consider all things.

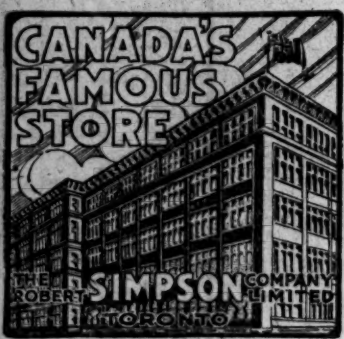
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